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British Retake Oil Line; Stalin in Premier's Post; Boston Traffic Plan 'Vital'

The World's Day—May 7, 1941

Middle East: British Regain Control of Oil Line

Fighting in Iraq brought British claims to have ousted the Iraq forces from some of their main positions around the strategic airfield of Habbaniyah. The British further had regained complete control of the Kirkuk-Haifa pipe line. [Page 5.]

Lebanon reports stated that the Iraq fighting still had not attained the seriousness of real warfare.

German occupation of strategic islands off the Turkish coast—Lesbos, Chios and Samos—without interference from the British navy was reported. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Stalin Takes Over Post of Premier

Joseph Stalin became Premier of Soviet Russia, accepting formal responsibility for a rule he has exercised from the post of Secretary General of the Communist Party. [Page 6.]

Prime Minister Churchill received a 447 to 3 vote of confidence from the Commons and at the same time disclosed that General Wavell now has an army approaching 500,000 men. [Pages 1 and 4.]

Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan and German authorities at Paris reached an agreement "envisaging" a 25 per cent reduction in the $10,000,000 daily charge for supporting the German Army of Occupation.

Gen. Francisco Franco increased the military influence in Spain's Government with the appointment of Luis Carrero Blanco, former Chief of Naval Operations, to the post of Undersecretary of General Franco's own Ministry, the Presidency of the Council.

New England: Traffic Artery for Boston Backed

A Massachusetts legislative committee was informed that immediate construction of an arterial highway in downtown Boston is essential to prevent flight of trade and industry from the City. [Page 13.]

Four of the six New England Governors backed Secretary of War Stimson's plea for immediate use of convoys. [Page 13]

Senator Brewster told the Bangor-Brewer, Maine, Lions Club that national defense production is 25 per cent behind. [Page 15.]

Twenty new buildings, including 13 chapels, are to be constructed at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass. [Page 13.]

Northeastern University dedicated its first permanent building at a special Corporation Day ceremony. [Page 13.]

Igor Sikorsky at Stratford, Conn., set a world's endurance record for flight in a helicopter. [Details and picture: Page 15.]

The new streamlined Barnum & Bailey Circus opened its annual show at the Boston Garden. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

Air and Sea: Glasgow Shipyards Bombed by Nazis

New heavy damage was caused at Britain's crowded Clydeside shipbuilding yards at Glasgow in the second consecutive night of Nazi air attacks on this area, Liverpool was raided for the sixth consecutive night. [Page 5.]

Daylight encounters over the English Channel between RAF and Luftwaffe fighters, added to British night activity, brought British claims to having shot down a total of 19 Nazi planes. German sources said Britain lost six planes over the Channel and Germany none.

Capt. A. J. M. Hudson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that "we have every reason to be encouraged by recent results achieved in Britain's anti-U-boat campaign."

Britain's armed forces are to be augmented by men of the ages of 39 and 40, to be registered May 17 and May 31 respectively, according to a British Government order.

In Africa: British Sweep Ahead in Ethiopia

Further British successes in Ethiopia were reported to include capture of an Italian general, the town of Quoram, 30 miles south of Amba Alaji and the only remaining Italian-held position on the Addis Ababa-Asmara road. In Italian Somaliland, the British reported capture of the northern port of Bendar Cassin.

In North Africa activity apparently remained at a standstill. Axis communiqués told of British counterattacks in the Tobruk sector. Germany claimed a heavy raid on the British base at Malta.

Italy claimed, through an Italian radiocast picked up in New York, that British plane losses in eight months of the African campaign, totaled 272 craft.

Canada: Ottawa Welcomes Australian Premier

Ottawa (AP)—Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, fresh from a visit to Britain, arrived in Ottawa from New York by plane today and was greeted by Prime Minister King. [Page 7.]

Washington: Schram Accepts Stock Exchange Post

Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, accepted the Presidency of the New York Stock Exchange.

President Roosevelt nominated Former Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana to be a Judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Minton, who was defeated for re-election last November, later became an administration assistant to the President.

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply called on machine-tool manufacturers to prevent price rises in both new and used machine tools.

The President signed an annual Navy supply bill totaling $3,415,521,750.

The House Naval Committee approved authorization of a $57,750,000 aircraft station development program for use by Navy patrol blimps.

The Justice Department filed a civil suit against the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, accusing it of violating antitrust laws by conspiring with affiliates and others to hold up the price of lumber.

The War Department announced that more than 8,000 young officers would be called to active duty as second lieutenants on their graduation from college and the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The Senate moved to provide crop loans at 85 per cent of parity by voting to reject a House-approved bill to provide 75 per cent loans on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice, and send the measure to a conference committee.

National: Los Angeles Re-elects Mayor Bowron

Los Angeles (AP)—Mayor Fletcher Bowron, former Superior Court Judge, swept into office nearly three years ago as a reform candidate, was re-elected yesterday to a four-year term.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Air Raid Force Of 55,000 At Once Planned

Saltonstall tells public safety group number will be extended ultimately to 100,000.

Recruitment of an initial force of 55,000 air raid workers was forecast by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall addressing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at the State House today. The Governor said 15,000 air raid wardens, 20,000 first aid workers, 10,000 firemen, and 10,000 auxiliary police will be trained just as soon as volunteers are selected.

This force will be expanded to include 100,000 volunteers just as rapidly as possible, the Governor said.

We Will Be Ready

"We will not make the mistake of the European democracies in being unprepared either in our military force or our civilian protective forces. We will be ready, but will pray that our preparations will not be needed."

J. Wells Farley, executive director of the Safety Committee, reporting directly to 100-odd members present in room 207, disclosed that in addition to the 55,000 volunteer workers now projected, the American Legion is organizing a large group of airplane spotters to assist the military departments in locating possible enemy attackers.

The atmosphere in today's meeting was grimly war-like. Governor Saltonstall said that the two emissaries that the Committee recently sent to England to study civilian protection there had both brought back urgent pleas from British leaders to start such efforts here as early as possible. "It took months to get into motion in England," the Governor observed.

Mr. Farley indicated that Massachusetts preparations will follow the lines of those adopted under fire in England.

Volunteers for this work will be listed by the various Public Safety Committees in the cities and towns.

Appropriations Urged

Meanwhile, George E. Dalrymple, former Mayor of Haverhill, urged legislation authorizing Massachusetts municipalities to make emergency appropriations for air-raid training and other activities in the national defense emergency in a statement before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Mr. Dalrymple told the committee that there was serious doubt as to whether cities and towns have authority to appropriate money to train such workers as air raid wardens and first aid workers.

He favored a limitatio on the amounts which might be expended, so that excessive spending would be avoided. Some state official, he proposed, could fix the expenditure limit.

Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, while questioning Mr. Dalrymple, insisted that the bill "would open a broad avenue of buying by local government, all out of proportion to the real need."

Defends Empire Outpost

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts

Prime Minister of Union of South Africa in interview tells of determination of the people to keep up war until the overthrow of Naziism.

South Africa Fully Aware Of Nazi Peril, Smuts Says

'Inside the War'

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 7—"With my fellow countrymen I fought the English 40 years ago in the Boer War. We fought hard, too, the way only people who see their independence at stake can fight.

"But today I am convinced—and I believe a growing number of South Africans of Dutch descent, or Afrikanders, as we call ourselves, share my convictions—that our survival and freedom are bound up with the common cause of the English-speaking world."

That is how Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African Prime Minister and driving force behind his country's war effort, summed up his position to me.

Before the interview I had been warned by his secretary that the General was extremely tied up with the current session of Parliament, now debating the budget and that five minutes would probably be all that he could spare me. Actually, we talked for the better part of an hour.

The interview took place in the Prime Minister's office in the Parliament Buildings. In the midst of our conversation a dour insistent electric bell went off like a fire alarm. "Excuse me, but I've got to go and vote," the General said. "If you don't mind waiting here I'll be back in a few minutes." In three minutes he was back.

Of slight figure with piercing and extremely blue eyes, with parchment skin and finely etched ascetic features above a small white goatee, General Smuts resembles a painting by an old Dutch master, not the genre type, but a portrait of some distinguished aristocrat executed in fine shades

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Food Prices Are Going Up But Probably Not Too High — As Secretary Wickard Said, 'Food May Win the War and Decide the Peace, Too'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Food prices are going up.

In large cities retail prices are now 5 per cent higher than last autumn and 4.5 per cent higher than a year ago at this time. From March 18 to April 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, they advanced 2.2 per cent. This month the increase will probably be even greater.

In part this jump in food prices is due to large scale food purchases by the Army and Navy, but actually a man in the military services only eats about 40 per cent more food than he would at home.

More instrumental in the price rise is the Department of Agriculture's program for pegging the price of certain farm products at levels that will encourage the farmer to increase his production of these items.

Farm products which the Federal Government has agreed to buy at prices higher than the farmer has been getting include hogs, dairy products, chickens and eggs.

The April 15 figures, first on which the pegged prices had an effect, show eggs up 10 per cent in a month, butter up 5 per cent, pork chops, 4 per cent; and roasting chickens up 3 per cent.

10 Per Cent Rise Favored

In allowing the Department of Agriculture to encourage higher prices for farm products and at the same time permitting Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, to clamp down top prices on steel, machine tools, aluminum scrap and other materials necessary to defense, President Roosevelt appears to be inconsistent.

But Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has insisted all along that it would be useless and unfair to expect the farmer to heed Government appeals for increased production if he has to work 60 to 70 hours a week and only get four-fifths as much for his products as he did in 1914.

Sources close to OPACS say that Mr. Henderson is willing to allow a 10 per cent rise in food prices for the sake of the farmer; then he will begin to clamp down. Ten per cent is figured roughly as the margin between farmers' income three months ago and what the Department of Agriculture judges is a fair economic return—in other words, "parity."

When the full effects of the new agricultural program are felt, supplies of eggs, butter and meats are expected to prove sufficient to meet both domestic consumption and requirements of Great Britain and other non-aggressor nations entitled to aid under the lend-lease law.

All over the Country farmers on the advice of the Department of Agriculture have begun to feed their chickens more heavily so they will lay more eggs, are laying plans for supplemental feeding of cattle during the pasture season and are fattening hogs to heavier weights and increasing breeding for fall litters.

Hungry Europe Looks to U. S.

The Department is already buying large quantities of dried and evaporated milk, cheese, butter, dried and frozen eggs, cured and canned pork, lard, dried beans, canned tomatoes, canned corn and canned beans against the day when the United States will become the larder as well as the arsenal for the nations that dare to repel aggressors.

To give the Secretary of Agriculture the organization for performing the job he has already shouldered in developing the American farm as the larder for Democracy, President Roosevelt yesterday gave Mr. Wickard charge over a new Office for Agricultural Defense Relations, assuming the duties formerly performed by Chester C. Davis as a member of the original National Defense Advisory Commission.

In time, a hungry people in Europe look more and more to the United States for food and as the State Department develops more fully its new practice of using food as an instrument of diplomatic policy, the Office for Agricultural Defense Relations will probably become an outstanding arm of the Federal Government.

It will tie together the farmer who will be called upon to raise more of certain kinds of food, the housewife who will have to pay high prices to encourage the farmer and the foreign policy makers who will determine into whose mouths the food shall go and how it shall be paid for.

"During the war, food will be one of our strongest weapons and after the war it will be one of our strongest weapons too," Mr. Wickard predicted recently. "I would change the old slogan a little," he said, "and make it read this way, 'Food may win the war and decide the peace, too.'"

Mary Hornaday

Churchill Vote 447 to 3; Wavell Leads Big Army; House Votes Ship Seizure

Knox says that Navy is 'readier than ever' to assure delivery of aid to Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Legislation to permit President Roosevelt to requisition idle foreign ships in United States ports for national defense was passed by the House today and sent to the Senate. The vote was 266 to 120.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—The White House today accepted as its own Henry L. Stimson's forthright appeal to the Nation that the United States Navy join the Battle of the Atlantic.

Bolstered by the assurance of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the Navy is "readier now than ever," Washington interprets the unequivocal words of the Secretary of War as constituting a declaration beyond retreat that the United States is ready to guarantee he delivery of arms to Britain.

Mr. Stimson's address by radio last night was followed today by Mr. Knox's press conference, at which the latter described Mr. Stimson's plea as "a forthright, courageous and very enlightening talk animated by a high spirit of patriotism."

"Readier Than Ever"

In answer to a reporter's question whether the Navy is "erady to do the job, Mr. Stimson suggested," Mr. Knox said: "The Navy is always ready—readier now than ever." He also disclosed that the Navy is taking over the "seagoing activities" of the Coast Guard.

Thus, highest defense officials let it be known today that they are convinced that the Navy, as it now stands, possesses the strength to render both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans secure.

It is within America's present power, Secretary Stimson said with the announced approval of President Roosevelt, "to hold in check the onward rush of the tide of Naziism until the other defense forces of all the democracies can be completed."

It is evident that it is still the guiding objective of the Administration not to be forced into a position which will require the United States to take the initiative in declaring war on Germany.

Freedom of Seas

During the World War, President Wilson continuously claimed the Nation's right to trade with either belligerent as it chose. When Germany undertook unrestricted submarine warfare, the United States resisted this repudiation of the freedom of the seas by force.

The Nazis' present undersea and air raiding of merchant ships is significantly described by Secretary Stimson as in no way a "legal blockade under the rules of maritime warfare," as "piracy," and as the same kind of "violation of law and humanity" as caused Congress in 1917 "to take up arms in defense of the freedom of the seas."

Thus while the Secretary of War does not advocate that the United States take up arms against Germany today, he does advocate, with the authority of the President, that

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Text of Stimson address: Page 9.

New England comments: Page 13.

Anglo-American Food Group Formed

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 7

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced today the formation of a joint Anglo-American committee to expedite purchase and shipment of food to Great Britain under provision of the lend-lease program.

In addition to Mr. Wickard, who will serve as chairman, the committee is composed of R. H. Brand, Sir Quintin Hill and M. I. Hutton, members of a British Food Mission which came to this country several weeks ago; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, of the U. S. Public Health Service; and Milo Perkins and L. A. Wheeler of the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Wickard said the committee would "consider how the food resources of the United States can can best be used to aid the United Kingdom and the British Empire and allies in maintaining their war effort." In addition it will speed up all phases of the lend-lease shipment of food to the British Isles, estimated to amount to between $305,000,000 and $500,000,000 by July 1943.

Isolationists Fight Pepper Convoy Appeal

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—While most of his colleagues sat silent and uneasy yesterday, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida carried the debate on American foreign policy one step farther than it had been carried before by Senate advocates of aid-to-Britain and proposed, in brief, that America respond in kind to the Axis powers.

Grimly accepting the gauge of battle, the isolationists, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, promptly expressed their horror at the plain-spoken words of the Senator from Florida. But here again, except for a few supplementary words by another isolationist, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, the Senate for the most part sat mum and restless as the speeches proceeded.

The silence reflects the uncertainty and indecision that exists at present in the chamber, that is reflected in every corridor and lobby, and that, to some degree at least, seems to echo the state of conflicting emotions in the country at large. The floor was filled, however, and the galleries were nearly full. Those who listened to the exchange and to Senator Pepper's hard-hitting delivery felt that a new phase had been reached in the Nation's debate over convoys.

This view was accentuated by other events in the Capital. In the House, at the very moment Senator Pepper was speaking, Administration forces were beating back an almost solidly Republican opposition which booed Democratic leaders and wildly acclaimed the name of Charles A Lindbergh. This was in connection with the foreign merchant ship seizure bill which emerged easily from all but one attack and restric-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

British sources hint a 'courtesy' visit of U. S. ships to Dakar would aid Allies.

By the Associated Press

Prime Minister Winston Churchill won a smashing vote of confidence on his conduct of the war today after predicting to the House of Commons that Britain would be successful in holding the Egyptian valley of the Nile, the Suez Canal, and Malta.

The vote was 447 to 3.

The Prime Minister disclosed that nearly 500,000 Imperial soldiers are now serving under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Middle East command.

Mr. Churchill declared, "We intend to defend to the death and without thought of retirement" the Isle of Crete, new seat of King George II's Greek Government, and the Libyan desert fortress of Tobruk.

Mr. David Lloyd George, in outspoken criticism of the Government, called for a stream-lined War Cabinet. He warned against exaggerating the speed of American aid, but cried "I thank God" for Secretary of War Stimson's speech of last night. [Details: Page 4.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—Next to convoying ships to Britain, the most important move the United States could make toward winning the battle of the Atlantic would be an immediate large-scale "courtesy" visit by American warships to Casablanca in Morocco and Dakar in French West Africa.

A survey of the situation in well-informed quarters here reveals a strong conviction that such a step is almost as urgent as all-out naval aid in delivering the tools Britain needs to "finish the job."

Convoying is felt here to have been brought incalculably nearer by Mr. Henry L. Stimson's radio address yesterday. The Secretary of War's speech is characterized as the most outspoken yet made by an American statesman, and is described by the British press, which gives it great prominence, as an historical utterance and an indication that the hour of final decision in the United States is coming closer and closer.

Needed Encouragement Given

The significance of such a speech at this time can hardly be overestimated in the terms of much-needed encouragement to Britain at this anxious stage in the war.

In fact it can be said that more and more active American support is of vital importance to the democratic cause at this moment, not only materially, in assuring the safe delivery of planes and other war supplies across the ocean, and morally in strengthening British resolve during this crucial phase of the conflict, but also diplomatically.

It is increasingly apparent that if the Nazi diplomatic offensive is to be checked successfully before it develops along the usual lines into military action, the democracies must be able to marshal a superior show of strength in the diplomatic field.

Specifically, not only Turkey and Russia but Spain, and to some extent the French African colonies under Vichy, are awaiting clearer

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South America's Stand: A Major Role for Brazil

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just accompanied a group of writers, editors, and scholars on a South American tour as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

South America Between Two Worlds

Third in a series of 12 articles

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The great questions of the war burn with a hot but subdued flame in Rio de Janeiro.

Because Brazil comprises half of the South American continent both in population and in area, bordering on every Nation here except Chile and Ecuador, Brazil is a major combustion point in the world struggle between Naziism and peoples who still are free.

Yet the Brazilian Government, intent on maintaining its announced policy of neutrality, muffles the fire and smoke under regulations that keep the country comparatively quiet.

So vast is Brazil—larger than the continental United States; so richly endowed with a wide variety of natural resources as yet untapped; so portentous in the uncertainties of its coming relationships with other nations, that the future of Brazil may well determine the next phase in the Western Hemisphere.

South America spreads out fanwise from Brazil on three sides This mammoth country borders on Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas—three colonies of Britain, the Netherlands, and France.

Brazil reaches out at its easternmost bulge toward Africa so far that commercial planes regularly fly from Dakar to Brazilian Natal in about eight hours. A trans-Atlantic ship could make the sea crossing from Natal to Africa in something over half the time required by the same ship from New York to Southampton, and in one-fourth the time needed from New York to Rio de Janeiro.

The superlative position of Brazil, as well as its traditional friendship for the United States, makes Brazil a tempting object of Nazi diplomacy and strategy.

No single blow to Pan-American solidarity could be more severe than some sequence of events whereby Brazil should be forced or lured out of its place as the most powerful supporter of the United States in Latin America. Even now, Brazil feels impelled to avoid any appearance of favoring either side.

Conversely, no surer guarantee of Pan-American solidarity exists than a Brazil marching firmly at the side of the United States and the other American Republics.

A complex of factors, internal and external, combines to prevent Brazil from entrusting itself to any one belligerent or potential belligerent. Advocates of a policy in line with the Axis encounter those who insist that Brazil can never go against the United States.

On one point there is general agreement among Brazilians and qualified non-Brazilian observers: That the outcome of the war in Europe will shape Brazil's future, certainly over a period of time, and possibly with quick decisiveness.

Another certainty is that the policy of the United States will exert an important influence on Brazil's decisions.

The difficulty about making categorical statements regarding Brazil's position, even though such statements are freely made in Brazil by individuals on both sides of the world dispute, is that strange contradictions leave a sympathetic

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

General Motors Settlement Pressed by Mediation Board

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board at Washington pressed today for settlement of a wage dispute in 60 General Motors Corporation plants, after averting a threatened strike at the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company holder of $3,000,000 worth of defense contracts.

A panel of the Board detailed to the General Motors controversy recessed early today after an apparently unproductive night session, and arranged to meet again later in the day. The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers have demanded wage increases of 10 cents an hour; the company's best offer reportedly was for a 2 cent boost. Wage rates vary widely with job classifications, and no general average wage was available.

Union recognition was the principal point at issue in the Minneapolis Honeywell case, but details of the settlement were not made public immediately. Ratification of the reported agreement was to come before the union Friday night.

Labor Department conciliators continued their efforts to bring about an agreement to end the strike of 1,400 bus drivers and other employees of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines. The strikers asked better working conditions, a union shop, and wages of 5 cents a mile for drivers now receiving 4 and 4.15 cents.

Three thousand employees of the Ex-Cell-O tool making plant at Detroit were idle as a result of a C. I. O.-called strike for higher wages. The company was reported to have offered an increase of 5 cents an hour but the union asked for 10 cents. The existing basic wage rate was not made public.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Schenectady Local, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O., unanimously approved a new wage agreement with the General Electric Company last night.

The agreement, announced recently by union and company officials, grants a 10-cent an hour increase, double time instead of time and a half for Sundays and "observed holidays" and an additional five per cent bonus for second-shift workers.

A company spokesman said the agreement, retroactive to April 7, benefits between 75,000-80,000 workers in plants at Bridgeport, Conn., Erie, Pa.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Philadelphia and Fort Wayne, Ind., in addition to Schenectady.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—A labor contract was signed by the Lukens Steel Company and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee after weeks of negotiations during which a strike had been threatened.

The company is working on $17,000,000 in national defense orders.

The contract, subject to ratification of a union mass meeting, provides for paid vacations and a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for a one-year period over the previous minimum of 56½ cents an hour. Union officials estimated the increase would add an average of $4 to weekly pay checks.

Ship Strike Upheld

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (AP)—Contrary to the ancient code of the sea that the master of a ship is always in supreme command of his crew, the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals holds that merchant seamen may strike when their vessel is safely tied up in a domestic port.

By a four-to-one decision handed down yesterday, the court upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the Southern Steamship Company recognize the C. I. O. National Maritime Union of America as the sole bargaining agent for the company's deck, engine and steward personnel.

The court also upheld the NLRB's order that the company reinstate five men who went on strike July 17, 1938, aboard the City of Fort Worth in Houston, Texas. The company had petitioned for annulment of the order.

The court's opinion, written by Judge Albert B. Maris, said that when the vessel is "moored to the dock in a safe, domestic port," the necessity for a master to have absolute power "is largely gone."

Australia Takes Vehicles for Army

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 7 (Australian Associated Press)—The Minister for the Army, Percy Claude Spender, announced that certain commercial vehicles are being pressed into Army service, but precautions are being taken against private hardship.

New vehicles, including motorcycles, are being commandeered. These include vehicles in the possession of dealers and agents.

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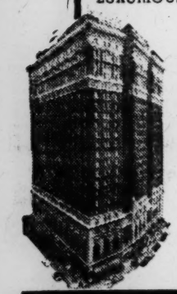

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Antiques: Early New England Needlework

Colonial embroidery and handiwork exhibited this month at Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There has been assembled an extensive exhibition of New England needlework before 1800 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibition which opened last week fills two galleries and will remain through May. There are about 150 examples, assembled from private collections and antiquarian societies, and including many never before shown publicly.

There are bed spreads and hangings for beds; chair seats, petticoat borders, and even a wedding dress, worn by Mary Meyers when she married John Johnson in 1732. It is embroidered with long vines bearing brightly colored flowers, worked in crewel wool. Of the same type is the blanket in which Samuel Adams was baptized in Old South Meeting House in 1722. Some 50 years later, as a man, Adams was the political leader of Massachusetts in opposing acts of George III.

A card-table cover in needlepoint was done by Mercy Otis Warren of Barnstable, Mass., before her marriage in 1754. She was a sister of James Otis, eminent as jurist, scholar, orator, and pamphleteer, whose first great speech of 1761 in opposition to royal authority has been called the Prologue of the Revolution.

Needlework Pictures Cover Gallery Walls

The walls of two galleries are taken mainly by needlepoint pictures, most of them in heavy frames, some of which are the original ones. Colors that might have seemed over-bright when new, have been toned by time to the soft richness of old paintings. In fact, at a glance the whole effect suggests that they may be canvases, for these, too, have scenic composition and color and are enclosed by deep moldings and glass.

It is the pictures that give strong character to these galleries. Some of them are simple and unschooled efforts to record a familiar scene, embellished with animal life in absurd relative proportions and with disregard to perspective. Other subjects may be comparatively well drawn, perhaps because they were based on certain identified engravings from paintings by French and English artists. From these the needleworkers took such single figures or groups or settings as they fancied, and added stock fauna and flora to suit the taste.

"The Backgammon Game," on a lawn setting beside a pond, is such an one. The figures are fairly true to life, but details of swans, ducks, turtle, lobster, cranes and a dragon-fly are about the same size—a fancy from the land that never was.

Needlework Thrived Throughout New England

There were numerous teachers of this polite art in Boston, among them one who advertised thus in The Gazette, in 1737:

"All sorts of Drawing for Embroidery, Children's quilted Peaks drawn or worked; ... or any sort of needlework, done by Mrs. Mary Sewall, Widow, near the Orange Tree."

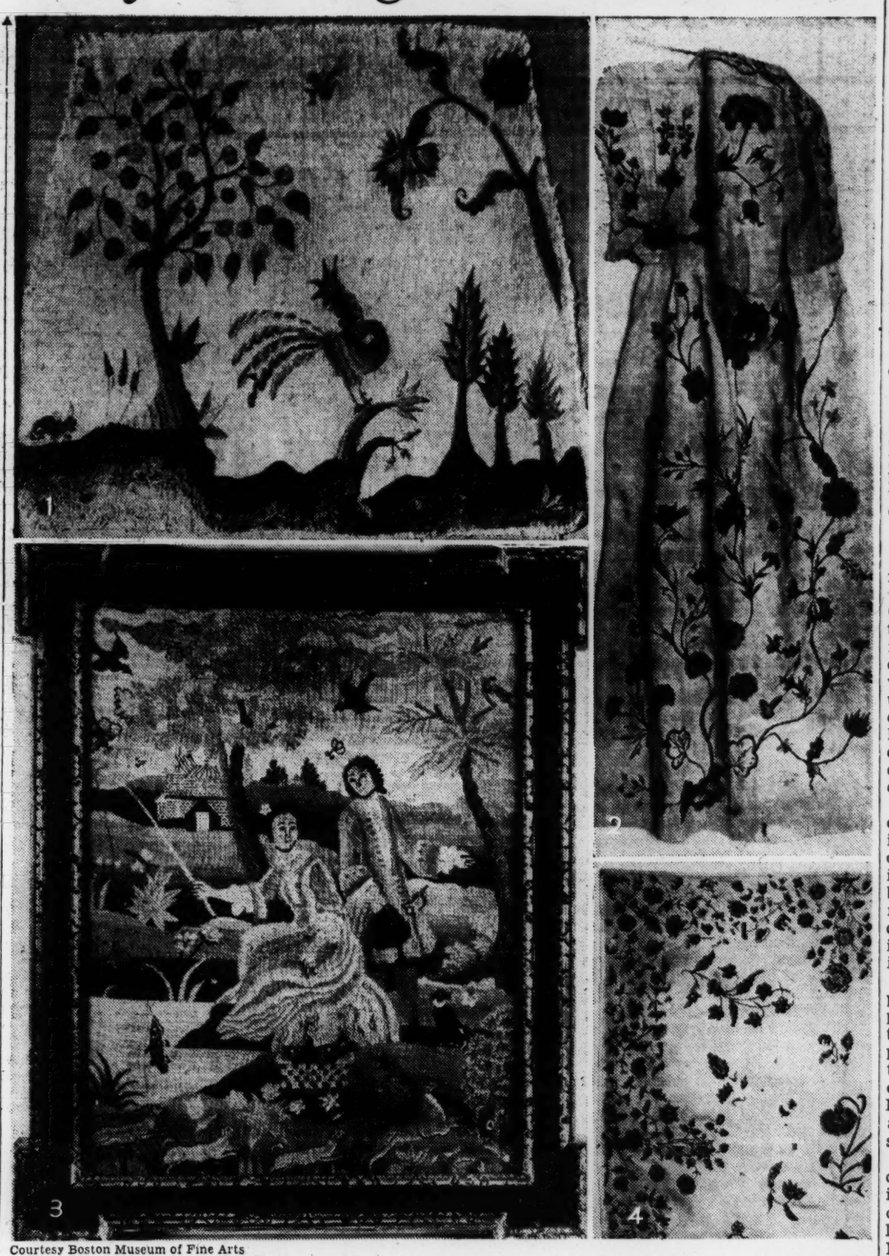
Some designs for sale already were drawn, while others were drawn on canvas to suit the customer's desires as indicated by this notice in Boston News-Letter for May 4, 1738.

"To be had at Mrs. Condy's, near the Old North Meeting House; All sorts of beautiful Figures on Canvas for Tent Stick; the Patterns from London, but drawn by her much cheaper than English Drawing; All sorts of canvas without drawing. . . ."

This, and other Boston newspapers, carried numerous similar advertisements; also many announcements by those who taught embroidery. How highly such decoration on women's clothing was valued, we may judge from the following notice in the Boston Gazette, Dec. 19, 1749:

"On the 11th of Nov. last, was stolen out of the Yard of Mr. Joseph Coit, Joiner in Boston, living in Cross street, a woman's fustian petticoat with a large work'd Embroidered Border, being Deer, Sheep Houses, Forrest, &c. so worked. Whoever . . . will return it to the owner thereof . . . shall have 40s. old Tenor Reward and no Questions ask'd."

Several embroidered borders, 12 to 15 inches wide, appear in this exhibition.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Colonial Needlework on Exhibition in Boston

American embroidery was applied to clothing as well as to pictures in the years preceding 1800. Pictures above show some exhibits being shown during May at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. (1) Chair seat with crewel work on linen was done in the early 1700's. (2) Shows part of a wedding dress in colored crewel. It was worn by Mary Meyers, who married John Johnson in 1732. (3) Needlepoint picture, "The Fishing Lady," by Desire Dillingham Bangs of Massachusetts, about 1747. (4) Corner of blanket in which Samuel Adams was carried to his christening in Old South Meeting House, Boston, in 1722.

Red Cross Lists Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Approximately 9 per cent of the total American Red Cross relief to Great Britain has been lost at sea, Norman H. Davis, Chairman, reported today.

Total value of the supplies lost to date was put at $1,056,000. Practically all the shipments were covered by insurance.

Red Cross consignments were lost on only 11 of the 369 ships carrying them as commercial consignments. Three ships loaded exclusively with Red Cross material and flying the Red Cross flag have proceeded safely through the combat area to France with the consent of the blockading powers.

In a report to 3,700 Red Cross chapters today, Mr. Davis said that "the confirmed losses at sea of supplies shipped by the American Red Cross have been limited to date to shipments to Great Britain. It has been assumed," he said, "that one shipment of supplies to Greece valued at $120,000 has been lost, but this report has not been confirmed. The largest shipment to Greece valued at approximately $1,000,000 is now safe in a Mediterranean port."

Only three ships, the McKeesport, the Cold Harbor, and the Exmouth, all employed for the transportation of relief supplies to France, may be described as Red Cross ships, Mr. Davis pointed out.

"All other supplies to the various countries in which our relief operations are being carried on," he said, "have been carried without charge to the American Red Cross, and our shipments to Spain have been carried at a nominal cost through the co-operation of the Spanish Government."

Red Cross officials said they felt worst over the loss of a shipment of motorcycles which had been requested by the British and obtained after a difficult struggle to get a priority ruling from the Office of Production Management.

Russians Fail To Get Ships; Buying Balked

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Federal Court proceedings today disclosed that approximately 100 Russian purchasing agents were planning to leave the United States immediately because they could obtain no export facilities for their purchases.

This became known when an attorney for Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian, arrested yesterday on charges he had failed to register as a foreign operative until he was ready to leave the country, told the court that Mr. Ovakimian was an official purchase agent.

In an appeal for reduction of $25,000 bail set for the agent, Charles Recht, his attorney, told Federal Judge Murray Hulbert that Mr. Ovakimian had worked in this country for three years with the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Mr. Ovakimian, he said, and about 100 agents were going to leave the country, "not as runaways," but because of the lack of export facilities. The attorney did not disclose the locations of the other agents.

The court statement was made shortly after news reports from Washington had said this country had stopped all exports to Russia of machinery or equipment which could be utilized in defense production.

Judge Hulbert reserved decision on the bail reduction motion and adjourned the case for further hearing May 13.

The Russian yesterday pleaded innocent to violation of the World War statute requiring alien government representatives to notify the State Department of their presence, and declared he had registered with the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Croppers Find New Outlook In Goal of Farm Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIKESTON, Mo. — Dissatisfaction among impoverished sharecroppers on farms in Missouri's southeast "boot heel" district, which resulted in demonstrations along the highways during the winter in 1939, is lessening steadily. Better housing conditions, closer adherence to planned farm programs, and steps leading toward eventual farm ownership have brought a measure of security where only doubt and shiftlessness existed before.

Few planters, agricultural workers or tenants expect any more roadside demonstrations in the "boot heel" district where more than half of the farms are operated by tenant and sharecropper families. Those who participated in the 1939 activities are said to be too busy making a living in order to own farms of their own.

$142,504 Repaid

An example of sharecropper families is shown at the La Forge Farms project in New Madrid County where the Government, through its Farm Security Administration, purchased a 6,700-acre cotton plantation in 1937 and divided it up into 100 farms, each unit complete with cottage, adequate farm buildings, and sufficient land for livestock and poultry production in addition to well-planned crops to provide cash incomes and domestic needs.

Early this year when officials in charge of the project started chalking up results of the three years' operation, it was found that families living on the tract had paid back $142,504.52 to the Government, which represents 18 per cent of the investment of $786,443 in the land and buildings for the individual farms.

Though the La Forge Farms project still is considered an experiment by FSA leaders, its worth to sharecropper families has been proven. Every family living on the tract has a well-stocked pantry, even at this late stage in the spring. Poultry and livestock are in abundance and the living conditions show vast improvement.

What is being done for the hundreds of other sharecropper families in this area? One has only to drive along the highways in Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi, New Madrid, Butler, Stoddard, and Scott Counties, which make up the "boot heel" area, to learn the answer. One sees neat cottages along the roadside, each complete with small barns and out buildings. Many of these were constructed by the Government, costs running from $500 to $1,000 each.

There are nearly 500 of these cream-colored, four-room frame houses with colored composition roofs scattered about the seven counties. Most of them are located on plots of from one to three acres, with the majority being on one-acre plots.

Small Monthly Rent

Generally, future ownership of these cottages by the sharecropper families is not contemplated by the Government. In each home the FSA provides heating and cooking stoves, beds, mattresses, comforters, chests of drawers, dining-room tables and benches and three chairs. Occupants pay about $4 a month as rent and agree to keep the property repaired and in good condition. One important requirement is that families must produce home gardens and stock pantry shelves with fruits and vegetables each summer for use during the coming winter.

These families secure their incomes through day labor on nearby plantations. Those that make outstanding progress are selected for FSA loans to buy farms of their own or are given the opportunity to move to co-operative projects.

At the same time, the economic stability of the communities in which these changes have been made has been strengthened. Planters, though unable to keep sharecroppers on commissary credit under previous systems and give them free homes, have found an increasing need for day laborers within the past two years with fair wages being offered. Establishment of colonization tracts has taken away the more dependable tenant families who previously had worked on these farms during the spring, summer, and fall.

While sharecropper problems have not been solved, the pressure has been lessened. It is felt that some progress has been made in providing better living conditions and setting up a goal in consistent farm planning and home ownership for tenant farmers. Not only have these programs been planned, but they have been put into actual practice, with some 800 or more sharecropper families in Southeast Missouri now living in new homes and making definite steps toward higher goals.

Flying Boat Minus Ailerons Maneuvered to Safe Landing

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Two Canadian fliers maneuvered a huge flying boat for six hours over the Atlantic after its ailerons had been torn off, and brought it safely into a British harbor.

The ailerons (movable surfaces of the wing which provide lateral control) were ripped away by wind action after the robot pilot of the 15-ton patrol plane jammed.

RAF Flight Lieut. J. G. Fleming, of Calgary and Flying Officer J. J. Meikle of Toronto, with two flight engineers and two civilian radio operators were flying the Catalina (Consolidated) PBY flying boat from Bermuda at an altitude of 18,500 feet when the robot jammed while the starboard aileron was "full down."

As Lieutenant Fleming and his crew jettisoned flares, tool kits and other equipment in desperate efforts to stabilize the plane, they plunged to 800 feet, where the second aileron broke off and the balance of the plane was automatically restored.

Lieutenant Fleming and Flying Officer Meikle turned the machine gently from south to east, although use of the rudder without lateral control might have sent the ship into a flat and fatal spin.

They finally brought the plane down within three miles of the intended mooring.

Welfare Funds for Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—In the face of growing pressure in Washington for economies in non-defense funds, leaders in social service fields here were out today with an urgent appeal to the Government not to divert funds planned for social welfare into the defense program.

Speaking at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Welfare Council of New York City in Town Hall, yesterday, Robert P. Lane, its Director, stressed that "civilian morale is vital to 'all-out' effort and adequate social services are vital to civilian morale."

An adequate social service program was the most effective defense for the United States on the domestic front, he declared.

Mr. Lane spoke of the competitive element voluntary agencies now have to face in the field of public support because of increased taxes and the appeals of war-relief organizations. Community welfare programs were under necessity to follow the lead of Government officials, he continued, "but the Government has failed to issue a single authoritative statement of what is needed."

"If both emergency services and normal domestic services are to be maintained," he said, "more money must be forthcoming and the utmost efficiency and economy of operation be achieved."

The meeting took its key from the disclosure of Alfred H. Schoelkopf, President of the Council, that the body was "having great difficulty making both ends meet." Speakers were clear in urging that there be "no less support of war-relief organizations," but that "the good Samaritan is still needed on the sidewalks of New York."

Among others to press the need and effectiveness of this aid were Marshall Field, representing the State Charities Aid Association; Mrs. Thomas S. Lamont, the Community Service Society; Alfred E. Smith, the (Roman) Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; Dr. William Slater, Headmaster of Adelphi Academy; Ira M. Younker, Jewish Social Service Association, and David C. Adie, New York State Commissioner of Social Welfare.

Submarine Watch By Blimps Due

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Accelerated steps to give the Navy patrol-type "blimps" for use in hunting submarines was indicated yesterday when Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl told the House Naval Committee that President Roosevelt had withdrawn his opposition to immediate preparation of three naval air stations for lighter-than-air craft.

The stations would be located at Elizabeth City, N. C., in the Boston area, and in the San Francisco area.

Captain Rosendahl said they were designed to accommodate six patrol blimps for which the Navy already has let a contract to the Goodyear Company.

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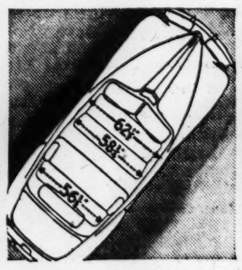

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Jackson Tightens Control Of Alien Seamen in U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson tightened restrictions on alien seamen visiting American ports today a few hours after he had ordered the arrest of 160 German sailors on immigration charges and had pointed out there were 6,000 deportable aliens "free" in the United States.

Under the old rules, alien seamen were permitted to remain ashore for 60 days and to leave on any vessel.

The new rules limit shore leave of alien seamen to the period their ship is in an American port, but not to exceed 30 days, and they must be proven bona fide members of the visaed crew, have passports bearing their fingerprints, and have registered as aliens within a year of the inspection of their ship. Permission for shore leave for non-visaed crew members must be obtained from the Secretary of State. The rules would not apply to ships sailing only between Canada and Newfoundland ports and the United States.

Aliens Face Arrest

Alien seamen face arrest and deportation if they overstay 30 days, seek employment ashore, or if they engage in coastwise shipping or any business not their normal occupation as seamen.

The Justice Department revealed that officers had been directed to round up the seamen who were supposed to be in New York, Miami, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Kansas City under an agreement permitting their freedom after deportation orders were completed but could not be executed for lack of machinery.

The Department also said that 125 Italian seamen were taken from Ellis Island last night to Fort Missoula, Mont., to be held in an Army camp taken over there for detention of aliens. It is planned eventually to put all the interned Italians at the fort. The men were members of the crew of the Conte Biancamano, taken into protective custody in the Panama Canal Zone.

Before the Attack

The Attorney General, in an address prepared for the American Judicature Society, warned that "under modern methods of warfare the most critical period for a Nation under attack is the period preceding the actual employment of military force."

"The secret weapon of the Nazis has been the failure of nation after nation to recognize and deal with this nonmilitary invasion," Mr. Jackson said. "Our statute law has in many respects failed to take into account this nonmilitary period of attack."

The 160 seamen were on tankers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey when they were transferred to Panamanian registry, a Justice Department official said. They were removed from the crews and the company agreed to provide upkeep for men, who were to maintain fixed residence, notify of any change of address, and follow other regulations as there was no way to deport them.

"They are now being picked up for questioning at the direction of the Attorney General," the official said. "They will probably be held in custody for some time. Their final disposition has not been decided upon yet."

He cited a number of situations he said should be remedied by changes in the law.

"We have over 6,000 deportable aliens, against whom proceedings have been completed and deportation orders are outstanding," he related. "But, because of transportation break-down or because of refusal of their native countries to accept their return, they are still here. They are not only here, they are free.

"They include some bad criminals and a considerable number of Communists proven to have advocated overthrow of our government by force and violence. But we can cite to the courts no statute to authorize us to do anything whatever with them when deportation fails. Hence they are turned loose in habeas corpus proceedings and resume their evil ways in our society."

He called attention to the arrest of "foreign agents for doing acts detrimental to the country."

"The Constitution demands bail," he said. "A little bail is fixed, put up by the help of their Governments, and they walk out of the courtroom and return to their jobs of producing discord in America."

David A. Simmons, Houston, Texas, was elected President of the society. Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N. C., Homer F. Cummings of Connecticut, former Attorney General, and Judge Edward R. Finch of the New York State Court of Appeals were elected Vice-Presidents.

100 Germans Seized

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—More than 100 German seamen were taken into custody today in a secret before-dawn round-up by squads of City detectives and immigration agents—a move which one high immigration official "guessed" was a precautionary measure against "fifth column activities."

The round-up in New York and suburban areas was part of a nation-wide action ordered by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to bring into official custody 160 German sailors on formal charges of having overstayed their leaves in this country.

Commenting on the swift, unannounced maneuver, Byron Uhl, District Director of Immigration, said that "as far as we know these men have been behaving themselves and have not been engaging in propaganda or anything like that."

The roundup started at 4 a. m. as the officers, armed with warrants, began invading hotel rooms, furnished rooms, and other places.

Puerto Rico Acts

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 7 (AP)—The Federal Court yesterday ordered the 5,039-ton Italian tanker Colorado turned over to custody of the United States Coast Guard, which will take the vessel to the United States for repair of recent sabotage.

The Colorado was one of the many Axis vessels seized in United States territorial waters March 30. The Puerto Rico Government asked her transfer to the United States on the grounds that further sabotage would cause a harbor menace.

Mexican Crews

MEXICO, D. F., May 7 (AP) — The Navy Ministry reported yesterday that Mexican officers and crews had been designated for five expropriated Italian tankers in Tampico and dispatches from there said several would sail within a few days for the United States and South America with petroleum cargoes.

Conviction Reversed In Communist Case

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 7 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has reversed the conviction of Oscar O. Wheeler, 1940 Communist candidate for Governor, holding that the evidence against him did not justify a verdict of fraud.

Mr. Wheeler, Raleigh County goat farmer, was convicted last August on a charge of misrepresentation and fraud in obtaining signatures to a Communist nominating petition.

The petition itself later was invalidated in Kanawha Circuit Court and the party did not appear on the November ballot.

Mr. Wheeler was sentenced by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, then Judge of the Raleigh Criminal Court, to one to 10 years in prison. An additional five years was added on the ground that Mr. Wheeler had been sentenced to Fort Leavenworth during World War days for a disciplinary breach.

Enters the Class of 1955

Wide World

The Parachute's a Bit Too Roomy at Present

Down at Randolph Field in Texas, called "The West Point of the Air," Jerry Lage has been fitted with an aerial "life raft" by the flying cadets. He expects to grow up to its size before he follows in the footsteps of his father, Master Sergeant Wilbur Lage, veteran parachute packer at the field, whose early jumps did much to demonstrate the infallibility of Army Air Corps parachutes. Helping Jerry, left to right, are Flying Cadets J. L. Webb of Tulsa, Okla., W. H. Erwin of Kansas City, Mo., O. B. Fox of Purcell, Okla., and W. R. Stearns of Santa Ana, Calif.

Mexico Thinks Britain Wrong In New Tankers' Loss to Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Italy's confiscation of three oil tankers, destined for Mexico, which was announced by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, is a direct outcome of the unrelenting blockade of Mexican oil maintained by the Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil Company.

The Mexican Government had repeatedly asked permission of the British Government for the tankers to be given passage through the British blockade to Mexico. The permission was refused in accordance with Great Britain's policy of supporting the Royal Dutch Shell in its conflict with the Mexican Government over the expropriation of British and United States holdings in March, 1938.

More Desirable Result

The three oil tankers will now carry fuel for the totalitarian powers. Had they been permitted to reach Mexico they would have served a friendly American Government, co-operating with the United States for continental solidarity. This incident vividly illustrates the extent to which the international blockade still functions and its sacrifice of political and military interests to economic ones, according to Mexico's viewpoint.

The tankers were built by the Italian government for Mexico in exchange for oil. The oil was sent to Italy and delivery of the tankers awaited their completion. They were not finished until after war broke out and the British blockade established.

Italy assented to Mexico's request to release the tankers more than a year ago but Great Britain rejected the request. As recently as three months ago a high Mexican official again raised the question, pointing out to British authorities the risk involved in leaving such vital war instruments in the hands of the Italians. Still safe passage was refused.

Confiscation of the vessels was announced to Foreign Minister Padilla by the Italian Minister, Count Alberto Marchetti di Muraglio, who informed him that the move was made in retaliation for Italian boats placed under protective custody by Mexico late in March. This custody was assumed by the Mexican Government in co-operation with other American Governments which took similar action against Axis boats in all American ports.

Support for All-Out Aid

Indignation is still ripe in Mexico on the subject of the oil controversy and a high Government official recently severely criticized Great Britain's policy of boycotting Mexican oil, despite the fact that Mexico is a friendly democratic government which has pledged all-out support to the democratic cause.

Loss of three vital oil tankers, he pointed out, comes at a time when Great Britain's shipping losses are disastrous, and when the United States Government is risking war to supply Great Britain with boats. It not only weakens the democracies, it strengthens the Axis powers for in the "Battle of the Mediterranean," the tankers legitimately owned by Mexico, will be put into the service of the Axis war machine.

"Aid to Britain," he declared, "should also require co-operation from the British Government with both the United States and Mexico. Both of our Governments are seeking a solution to the oil controversy but the British petroleum interests continue to block it. They are supported by their Government in the oil question, as the tanker seizure shows. Which is the more important issue at stake—winning the war through solid collaboration of the democracies or protecting the Shell?"

Mystery Hides Attack on Refugee

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—District of Columbia police today pressed their investigation of the mysterious death of Dr. Heinrich Simon, refugee German journalist and music critic.

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald declared after an autopsy that there was no doubt that Dr. Simon had been assaulted. Some investigators were inclined to believe he had been beaten by robbers. His wallet, keys, glasses and hat were missing.

Dr. Simon went for a walk Monday night and returned to his apartment about 3 a. m. Tuesday. Some three hours later his wife was awakened by his moans that "they beat me over the head . . . down a small, dark street."

About the time that Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany, Dr. Simon relinquished his post as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Frankfurter Zeitung and come to America by way of England and Palestine.

Poll Probe Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, has proposed a Senate investigation of polls of public opinion.

He introduced a resolution which would authorize the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to determine methods used in conducting such polls.

Argentina's President Would Rule by Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Acting President Dr. Ramon S. Castillo will rule by decree so long as Congress withholds legislative support for his regime. Following consultation with the Cabinet he declared that solution of grave problems arising from the war could not be postponed by parliamentary inaction. A beginning in decree rule would be made by duplicating last year's budget for 1941, he suggested.

The powerful Radicals have held up legislation to try to force the Government to cancel fraudulent elections and guarantee fair votings. Relations between Congress and the Executive have deteriorated since President Roberto M. Ortiz, who had a harmonizing influence, was given leave of absence.

An exception was made recently when both Chamber and Senate gave their consent, in secret session, to the law which authorized special purchases for the Army to a value of 646,000,000 pesos. No parliamentary section cared to allow political considerations to defer national rearmament. Votes for Navy purchases and the creation of a domestic military manufacturing department also will be taken.

Prior to the special vote for the Army, the Chamber, in public session, heard denunciations of irregularities in military contracts. This has led to an official investigation. Two generals and several officers are under preventive arrest while the probe proceeds.

This Congressional action received favorable comment. On the one hand Congress showed its interest in national defense at a critical international time—though where the new arms are to come from is something of a puzzle to Argentines—and, on the other hand, it gave a reminder of civil vigilance and authority over a service which, recently, is supposed to have been sympathetic to dictatorial inclinations in the Castillo Cabinet.

The prominent publicity given to overseas trade figures for the first quarter of this year show that the Argentine people are mindful of the "grave problems arising from the war" referred to by the Acting President when he chided Congress for holding up legislation. A "new deal" to use idle banking deposits and dollar loans to relieve some effects of the trade decline await parliamentary ratification.

Imports and exports for the past quarter totaled 542,784,000 pesos against 933,795,000 pesos in the first quarter of 1940. That was a drop of 42 per cent and probably more when wartime prices of produce and manufactures are considered.

Exports last quarter accounted for 322,802,000 pesos compared with 508,293,000 pesos, The United States was first buyer with 119,098,000 pesos (36.9 per cent). Great Britain was second with 32,131,000 pesos (19.9 per cent).

The imports were valued at 219,982,000 pesos. Last year's amount was 425,503,000 pesos. The United States and Great Britain were first and second again, their respective totals being 38,115,000 and 32,131,000 pesos.

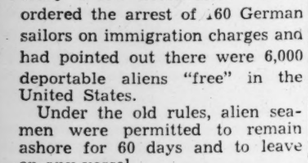
Comparisons with a peacetime period, when Europe was neither blockaded nor rationed, would make today's figures more unpleasant. And, with British shipping losses rising and American bottoms diverted to Allied use, Argentines know that the outlook is bleak.

Many traders are wondering what will become of the substantial wheat, cotton and other produce contracts arranged with Spain if that country chooses, or is forced into belligerent partnership with the Axis. Against these fears can be set the hopes of Argentina becoming a larder for bigger Allied armies to be based in Egypt. These hopes were raised farther when the United States declared the Red Sea a safe route for its shipping.

Meantime export surpluses pile up on wharves and in warehouses. Stocks of vital imports decline simultaneously. The shortage of coal, usually supplied by the British was exemplified when the Government urged the railways to start mixing their coal with 40 per cent of surplus corn.

U. S. Buys Relief Food

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has bought 5,834,900 pounds of cheese and 76,993 cases of eggs for distribution under its British-aid and domestic relief programs.



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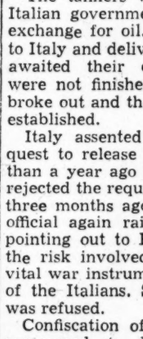
To Bully Or—

By Gaetano Salvemini
Lecturer in History of Italian Civilization, Harvard University



If one likes to bully weaker people and is prepared to bow before any bully stronger than oneself, one longs for a dictator. If one does not like either to bully or be bullied, one cleaves to democratic institutions

From "Freedom, Its Meaning," published by Harvourt, Brace & Co.

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British War Debate Urges Need for Greater Effort

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—Hard-hitting criticisms of the British Government's apparent failure to shake up sufficiently the old outworn conception of how to wage war are giving an unusually vital stamp to the debate in the House of Commons on the war situation.

In the opening phase yesterday, the debate developed along lines, less of recriminations for the reverses in the Near and Middle East than of a frank, farsighted insistence on the fact that to defeat Reichsführer Hitler's modern blitz tactics the British still need drastically to revise the military ideas, methods of diplomacy, of propaganda, of industrial efficiency, and above all of how to run the new style secret service system to replace outmoded Mata Hari spy technique.

The House of Commons, in fact, is giving an impressive display of the democratic ship in a rough sea, with all hands on deck straining every muscle to win through.

Churchill Listens

The most encouraging sight is to watch Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the Front Bench visibly reacting to the pungent critical comment on some aspects of his Government's conduct of the war. The impression gained is that he is more receptive to constructive criticism than most of his colleagues and it will be surprising if the debate does not yield some big results.

The Premier looked surprised and worried, for instance, at the repeated condemnation of Britain's intelligence service, which, it was claimed, had failed to disclose the extent of the German forces in Libya and did not seem to have been aware of the German hold on Iraq.

The proviso was added by some speakers that, of course, it was possible that the Government was at fault for not using properly the information supplied by the British spies.

This view undoubtedly has been the popular excuse for the British Intelligence Service since it seems to have fallen far short in this war of the high mark it set in the World War.

But whether the secret agents, the Government, or the Government Departments are guilty, there is an uneasy feeling in some informed circles here that while the Secret Service may be getting information it may be from wrong sources.

In other words, in espionage, as in other spheres of this war, democracy is still away behind the dictatorships in dynamic methods.

Eden Opens Debate

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, opening yesterday's debate with the explanation of British failures in Greece and Yugoslavia, declared it was right, nevertheless, both politically and militarily for Britain to make the move it did in the Balkans.

He reviewed the difficulties ahead in the Mediterranean sphere but added little to the story already known. He did, however, reaffirm his complete confidence in Turkish loyalty to the Allies and the determination of that country to defend its territory.

Mr. Eden emphatically denied reports that there had been differences between politicians and military leaders over the Balkan campaign.

Government's Big Task

But it is clearly emerging from debate that the Government's big task is not to defend its policy of aid to Greece but to satisfy members of Parliament and Nation generally that its present setup and machinery are efficient enough for the immense task of defeating Naziism.

The Labor Front Bencher Mr. Emanuel Shinwell charged atmosphere of the House of Commons with realism when he asked, "if we are defeated who in this assembly is likely to escape?"

"We must win this war," he declared passionately, for there was far more at stake than the British Parliament.

In this fight for our lives, Mr. Shinwell declared, no sacrifice was too great. He urged a further cut in imports even of food if necessary, complete abandonment of all vested interests, not including those of trade unions.

He called for the release of men from the Army to meet the industrial labor shortage, since men without adequate weapons have been shown to be of no avail.

The estimate of the Independent Labor Member, Mr. John McGovern, of widespread antiwar feeling in Britain was hotly contested by Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, and by interjections from other members of Parliament.

While full confidence in Mr. Churchill's leadership has been once again voiced by the representatives of the British people, Mr. Attlee's defense of the Government yesterday did not satisfy the House of Commons and the Premier's summing up of the debate is anxiously awaited in the hope he will recognize the need for a big improvement in many aspects of war effort.

Newfoundland Urged As Canada Province

OTTAWA, May 7 (AP)—Incorporation of Newfoundland, now a Crown Colony but once a separate Dominion, into the Dominion of Canada as the tenth Province, was urged in the House of Commons yesterday by John R. MacNicol, Ontario Conservative.

"The war has revealed Newfoundland's importance to our defense, and we are most important to the defense of Newfoundland," Mr. MacNicol said.

"I am of the opinion that the time has come to again approach Newfoundland, either through the present commission government or, if it lacks the power, through the British Government, with a view to its incorporation into Canada."

Newfoundland was returned to a Crown Colony status in 1933 after a royal commission investigation of financial difficulties.

'Battle of the Oil Fields' Changes Strategy of War

One-sixth of production of world comes from radius of few hundred miles from Iraq.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a handful of British pilots and ground crew at the Habbaniyah airport in Iraq clashed with units of the Iraqi army last week, it marked the opening phases of what may well turn out to be the "Battle of the Oil Fields."

And when the British announced today that they had regained control of the oil pipe line connecting the wells in Iraq with Haifa on the eastern Mediterranean, it marked the close of the first round with a British victory.

For here within a radius of a few hundred miles, gushes forth one sixth of all the oil that is produced in the entire world.

Within this rich region, encompassing Iraq, Iran, part of the Saudi Arabia, and the tiny island of Bahrein, lie sufficient actual oil resources—not to mention potential supplies which far surpass actual output—to fill the minimum wartime requirements for the entire German or British military machines.

The apparently German-inspired uprising of the pro-German Iraq Government of Rashid Ali el Gailani against the British has sounded an unmistakable warning that Britain's virtual control of these vast petroleum stores is to be contested.

Two-Pronged Drive

And although it does not yet appear that Germany will immediately be capable of taking an open hand in the present conflict in Iraq, there is every indication that such a move is one of the ultimate objectives of the Nazi two-pronged drive down through the Balkans, and across the Libyan desert toward the Suez Canal.

There is little doubt that Germany is today as anxious to extend its rule across the Dardanelles into Asia Minor as was the Emperor William II in the World War. One of the contributing causes of the World War might be traced to the Kaiser's dream of extending Germany's influence eastward toward India along the Berlin to Baghdad railway. That same stratagem—the familiar "Drang nach Osten"—is also a part of Germany's present military program, only at the present time the chief aim is to obtain oil.

Germany today is concerned over its rapidly dwindling petroleum supplies. In fact, it is more than likely that Germany has now reached the point where it feels it must immediately augment these supplies or face what might be a decisive curtailment of its military operations.

With its troops scattered throughout Europe and Africa in some 20 countries, with heavy air raids carried out daily against Britain, with a mechanized campaign under way in North Africa, and with an intense mechanized campaign just finished in the Balkans, it is patent that the drain on Germany's oil reserves must be enormous. It is equally evident that constant Royal Air Force raids on German oil storage and refinery centers, particularly at the port of Hamburg, have resulted in at least a measurable drain on Germany's oil reserves. Some sources even go so far as to estimate that the Germans were short 58 per cent of requirements in gasoline for their airplanes and mechanized units when the battle in the Balkans began.

Oil Reserves Imperiled

With these factors in view, it is not impossible that Germany's wartime petroleum requirements may be approaching nearer the estimated maximum of 30,000,000 metric tons a year than the 12,000,000 tons usually considered to be Germany's minimum wartime oil requirements.

With Rumanian oil fields completely under German control, and added to what comparatively meager supplies can be gotten from home synthetic production, from Russia, and from other territories under German control, the Reich probably does not receive an annual petroleum supply of more than 10,000,000 tons.

Considering Germany's wartime requirements to be as low as 18,000,000 tons, this would still leave a deficiency of 8,000,000 tons.

Larger Output Possible

Germany could turn to two different sources to make up this deficit. It could invade the Russian Trans-Caucasian region between the Black and Caspian Seas and seize the oil fields centered at Baku, Maikop, and Grozny—among the world's largest producing more than 25,000,000 tons of oil annually. Or it could proceed down into Asia Minor along the projections of the two drives already begun in the Balkans and across North Africa.

Considering the moves already begun by the Reich armies it appears that the Asia Minor oil supplies are high on the list of Germany's military objectives. And it is not impossible that Caucasian fields occupy an alternative position.

At the present time Iraq, Iran, Arabia, Bahrein, and one of two Egyptian wells which lay on either side of the Suez Canal, are yielding an annual output of about 15,500,000 tons. And it is agreed among petroleum experts that this output could with little effort be raised to 18,500,000 tons unless damage from military action prevented.

Iraq, where fighting is now proceeding between British and Iraqi troops, produces annually a little more than 4,000,000 tons. Oil wells are centered in the rich Kirkuk area, which pumps out more than 10,000 tons of the raw petroleum daily.

Pipe lines costing more than $50,000,000 carry this crude petroleum from the oil fields and deliver it into the tanks of ships moored off the British port at Haifa, Palestine, and off the French port of Tripoli, Syria.

The Kirkuk fields are controlled jointly by British, American, Dutch, French, and Turkish interests.

Iran, which would be accessible to any powerful military force which had established itself in neighboring Iraq, supplies the British-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company with more than 10,000,000 tons of crude oil annually.

Strong Foreign Interests

Close on to the British refineries which are clustered about the head of the Persian Gulf are potentially rich British-controlled fields in the Kingdom of Kuwait. These fields, which promise to rival any in either Iran or Iraq, are controlled by the British Anglo-Iranian company, and the American Gulf concession.

Still further south are the Arabian wells at Dammam in El Hasa, on the Persian Gulf, and the American-controlled wells on the island of Bahrein directly opposite. Dammam produces about 62,000 tons of oil annually, while Bahrein with its modern Standard Oil Company refinery, turns out more than 1,000,000 tons annually. Both wells are considered to be potentially rich for many years to come.

Egypt produces about 225,000 tons annually. All of these oil resources are made even more valuable by the presence of large refineries in Iran, Bahrein, Egypt, and in Iraq.

Transport a Problem

There is, however, the possibility that should Germany conquer the territory in which these fields are located, the oil itself might be made inaccessible for the German war machine.

If the British did not succeed in carrying out already carefully laid plans for destroying the wells before allowing them to fall into enemy hands, there would still be the problem of transporting the oil to Europe. Some of it might be carried over the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad, but this method would not be as satisfactory for handling large volumes as ocean-going tankers.

If Germany were in control of the Suez Canal and the Eastern Mediterranean, and if the pipe lines to the sea were still in operation, there would be little trouble shipping oil by sea to the Balkans or to the Italian port of Trieste and thence to Germany proper.

A Route From Iran

If this route proved too vulnerable to the British fleet in the Mediterranean, a small amount of oil might find its way through the Caspian Sea route from Iran, and thence across to the Black Sea, a long and difficult transportation route.

The only other sea route left open to Germany would go through the Persian Gulf and thence halfway around the world through the British blockade.

Nevertheless, even if Germany could not immediately avail itself of the oil in Asia Minor, a German conquest would deprive Britain of one of its most valuable petroleum supplies. It would represent a grave loss to the British supply system.

The Middle East by no means supplies all of Britain's oil supplies, in fact it furnishes a relatively small percentage. More than 60 per cent is shipped from Latin America, the United States, and Mexico. A large proportion comes from the Netherlands Indies, British North Borneo, India, and Burma.

Vital Refueling Bases

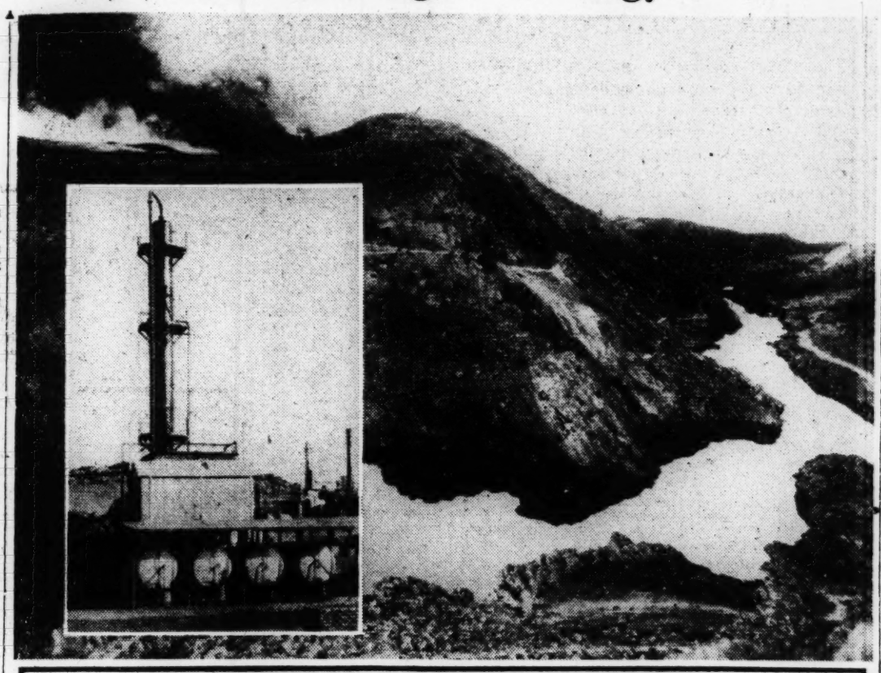
The oil supplies from the Asia Minor region which are carried by pipe line to Haifa, and to the refinery at Abadan at the head of the Persian Gulf furnish, however, vitally important refueling bases for the British Mediterranean fleet and for those portions of the fleet operating in the Indian Ocean.

Without these bases, it would be necessary to ship oil either from the Far East, or from England—both tortuous and dangerous routes. Furthermore, the Middle East oil fields play the same role for the needs of British Africa on land.

If Britain were to lose these fields to Germany or any other power, it is undoubtedly true that the United States could make up the deficit, but it would necessitate the transfer of large numbers of tankers to the Atlantic service. This would disrupt a service already in operation in the Middle East, and would also place a still larger number of British supply ships at the mercy of German's Atlantic ocean raiders.

The battle for control of the desert lands from which rise the Middle East oil derricks is thus one of the pivotal operations of the war.

[For the purpose of uniformity, references to quantity of oil in the preceding story have been computed in metric tons. Although the specific gravity of oil in various stages of refinement varies, a metric ton averages about eight barrels.]



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Iraq Becomes Immediate Center of Oil Conflict

Oil from uncorked gusher of Iraq Petroleum Company, located five miles from Kirkuk, forms a stream. This source of supply for the British fleet is all important. In the inset a refining plant in the Kirkuk field is shown. From there oil has been piped to Haifa in Palestine. The distribution of the rich oil fields in the Middle East which are the focus of the expected campaign in Asia Minor are indicated on the map.

British-Mexican Oil Deal Reported

By the Associated Press

London, May 7

British press dispatches from Mexico City report that some 90 British tankers are expected to reach Mexico soon to take on cargoes of oil under a deal by the British to purchase oil from 40 independent producers in the Tampico zone.

Sources here were unable to confirm that such a deal had been made, but said that if it were true it would not necessarily be a step toward settling the controversy between Britain and Mexico over expropriation of British oil properties.

It would be only an "ordinary business transaction," these sources said.

Britain to Permit Eire Neutrality, Duff Cooper States

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, said May 6 that although the Empire suffers "disastrously" from Eire's neutrality, "we respect her independence and allow her to remain neutral while we are fighting for our lives."

He told the Royal Empire Society that it was an example of proof to the world "of the true independence of our dominions and shows that Britain abides by her word, that the Empire's Constitution and the Statute of Westminster are not a scrap of paper."

Replying to criticism of his Ministry, Mr. Duff Cooper cited his difficulties and said: "I'm afraid it must always be the case that the first news must come from the advancing army and the retreating army must send home the news a little later."

"We have to think first of the safety of our troops," he added, "and cannot imperil their safety for the sake of getting the news home a little earlier."

Eire's Belfast Aid Seen as to 'Its Own'

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister Plenipotentiary, expresses the opinion that the Irish Free State has not violated its neutrality in helping extinguish fires in bombed Belfast.

"The Irish Government lays claim to the whole territory of Ireland," he explained. "We believe that one day the six northern counties will be re-integrated with the rest of Ireland. It is very natural that one should go to the aid of one's own when they are in trouble."

[Eire's assistance was said in a British broadcast to have been followed by German planes over Eire dropping leaflets warning that if fire brigades again were sent to Northern Ireland, towns in Eire "might have some fires of their own to be put out."]

Churchill Gets Huge Vote Of Confidence in Commons

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The British House of Commons gave Prime Minister Winston Churchill an overwhelming vote of confidence today after he had disclosed that nearly 500,000 Imperial soldiers stand guard against the Axis in the Middle East and that Britain expects enough new American merchant ships to see it through 1942 in the Battle of the Atlantic.

The vote was 447 to 3, and thus ended a critical two-day debate on Britain's grave reverses on both shores of the Mediterranean.

It was climaxed by a sharp duel of words between Mr. Churchill, this war's Prime Minister, and Mr. David Lloyd George, who carried the Empire through the World War.

Confidently, Mr. Churchill declared, "We have every reason to believe we shall be successful" in holding the Valley of the Nile, Suez and the Mid-Mediterranean island bastion of Malta.

Demands War Cabinet

The Prime Minister spoke after an hour of lashing by Mr. Lloyd George, who sharply demanded a "real war cabinet" and better organization of manpower.

With a touch of acrimony, Mr. Churchill retorted that the speech was "not particularly helpful at this period and not the speech one would have expected from a great war leader."

The Prime Minister disclosed that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Middle East Commander, "has under his orders at the present moment nearly half a million men."

Assurances of U. S. Aid

Mr. Churchill said he has "received assurances of the construction of merchant ships by the United States which, added to our own large program of new building and repair, should see us through 1942."

After Mr. Lloyd George criticized Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for withholding the fact "that Turkey allowed German ships to pass through Bosporus into the Dardanelles" to seize Greek islands, Mr. Churchill said "Turkey not being a belligerent had no right to prevent merchant vessels from going through the Dardanelles."

The Prime Minister added that "Turkey had no right whatever to stop German troops from going through the Dardanelles. To do so would be to quit their neutrality."

"So far as German invasion of the Balkans is concerned," Mr. Churchill told the House, "we had long and ample forwarning of what was in prospect. It is three months since it was stated publicly on the broadcast that the Bulgarian airfields were being occupied with the knowledge of the Bulgarian Government by advance parties and agents of the German Air Force."

Defends Diplomacy

In defense of British diplomacy, Mr. Churchill declared it "has never ceased for one moment to apprise countries of their danger and of perils that were coming on them and to urge that by common action alone could security and safety be attained."

Looking back, Mr. Churchill declared that "if we had again to tread that stony path, even with the knowledge we possess today, I for one would do the same thing again.

"That is the view of all my colleagues in the War Cabinet and on the Defense Committee and I believe that view is almost universally sustained by the House," he said.

There was an outburst of cheers.

Once more Mr. Churchill rejected the idea of a smaller war cabinet, asserting that the existing setup "works easily and effectively" and "I do not propose to make any changes in it until further advised."

Impetus, Not Brakes, Needed

To a suggestion that he be surrounded "by people who would stand up to me and say 'No, no, no,'" Mr. Churchill answered that "the difficulty is not to have more brakes put on the wheels. It is to get more impetus and force behind it."

Mr. Churchill told the House, "We need a great deal more help from the United States and I expect we shall get it.

"I cannot conceive anyone who can doubt that victory will crown the great cause we serve.

"We have no need to fear the tempest. Let it roar, let it rage.

"We shall come through."

Again he was cheered loudly.

Situation in Iraq

"It might be that the Germans will arrive in Iraq before we have crushed the revolt, in which case our task would be greater," Mr. Churchill warned, "or it might be that the revolt went off at half cock in consequence of our landing troops at Basra.

"We intend to assist the Iraqis to get rid of their military dictator soon as possible."

Mr. Churchill met former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's criticism of production with this assertion:

"We are making every month now as many tanks as there existed in the British Army at the time Mr. Hore-Belisha left the War Office and we shall very soon, before the end of this year, be producing double that.

"This takes on account of the immense production on foot in the United States."

Mr. Churchill defended Mr. Eden's reticence about British dealings with Spain and Russia.

Lloyd George's Attack

Mr. Churchill appeared restive under Mr. Lloyd George's prodding.

The little, white-haired Welshman lacked his old fire and his voice sometimes faded to inaudible whispers but he turned on the heat in demanding a "real War Cabinet."

"I thank God for Mr. Stimson's speech," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "but it is most important not to exaggerate what you are going to get or, rather, how quickly you are going to get it. . . .

"America can do more. If she is going to enable us to catch up and then overtake Germany she has got to do infinitely more than any indication I have heard of up to the present moment."

James Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of the Navy, listened in the distinguished strangers' gallery. Ivan Maisy, the Russian Ambassador, also was present.

"Our most serious attack is the attack upon our shipping," Mr. Lloyd George went on.

"It is clear from the changed attitude of President Roosevelt and, especially, from the remarkable speech of Mr. Stimson which appears today and which—though one dislikes these phrases, might well be described as an epoch-making deliverance—it is clear that they realize how grave the position is. In the last war, gravity was not evident at this stage."

(United States War Secretary Henry L. Stimson last night advocated use of American warships to assure delivery of cargoes sent from the United States for Britain's aid.)

Praise for Lothian

"Our greatest triumph has been a diplomatic triumph—that is the work of Lord Lothian in the United States," Mr. Lloyd George declared.

The House broke into cheers at the name of the late British Ambassador to Washington, now succeeded by Viscount Halifax.

Mr. Lloyd George warned:

"I have had experience of American war organizations. It is full of disappointments.

"In the last war America put their fleet in the Atlantic, every boat, while Japan was guaranteeing the Pacific. What is Japan guaranteeing now? She is guaranteeing that she will take advantage of the first opportunity to wrest dominancy of the Pacific from America . . .

"We must really have an end of the kind of blunders which have discredited and weakened us."

Mr. Lloyd George was not among the trio who voted "No" on the confidence test. They were Communist William Gallacher, Socialist Denis Pritt and Dr. Arthur Salter, a Laborite.

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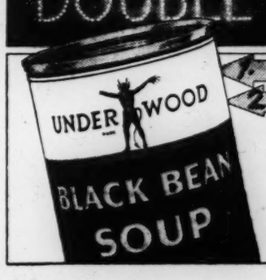

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How Axis Marks Time

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Islands Seized

This shows how Axis Powers are occupying the time between campaigns by taking possession of strategic islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Axis Occupies 8 Islands In Approach to Dardanelles

BERLIN, May 7 (AP)—Axis occupation of eight Aegean islands dominating the sea approaches to Turkey and the Dardanelles has been announced.

Two of the islands seized were Lesbos and Chios, both within sight of the Turkish coast. It was announced that units of the German Army occupied them May 5, but it was not explained whether the troops were flown there or transported by ship.

The six others—Amorgos, Anaphe, Ios, Thera, Naxos and Paros, of the Cyclades group which sprawls across the Aegean north of Crete—were announced by the Fascist High Command to have been taken under Italian occupation. With the Dodecanese already in Italian hands, the Axis thus regards the Aegean as closed to British traffic.

German commentators declared today that the Nazi Air Force, operating from bases in Greece, already had demonstrated its ascendancy over the British Mediterranean fleet and hinted at possible new operations stemming from the occupation of Greek islands in the Aegean.

Dispatches from the eastern front said seizure of the islands of Lesbos and Chios had been accomplished without the slightest interference by the British Navy.

German observers generally took this as indicating that the British recognized the superiority of the Luftwaffe over the British Navy and that they were unwilling to expose their warships to devastating dive-bombing attacks.

The well-informed commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said that German military circles regarded occupation of the Greek islands as "of the greatest importance," and declared future operations in the Eastern Mediterranean would be "decisively influenced" through possession of these bases.

Samos Occupied

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, said today that German seizure of the Greek island of Samos, southernmost Greek island off the Turkish coast, was reported reliably at Ankara, Turkey.

What One Bomb Did

By J. Wes Gallagher

Associated Press War Correspondent in the Greek Campaign

ATHENS, via Berlin, Delayed, April 27—A single German bomb, dropped by a low-diving Stuka on Piraeus Harbor April 6, the first night of the Nazi attack on Greece, caused a munitions explosion which destroyed several steamships and did considerable damage to harbor works.

The German Luftwaffe was mainly responsible for breaking the British-Greek resistance in three weeks, according to the general opinion of neutral observers.

The Piraeus disaster on a Sunday night was said to be partly due to official negligence.

A munitions ship loaded with TNT had arrived in Piraeus the previous day, but no attempt was made to unload it, although it was known that war was imminent.

A dive bomber dropped low over the harbor and set fire to a lighter near the munitions ship, which itself soon caught fire.

A few berths away was the British cruiser Calcutta. Most of her crew were in Athens.

While the skeleton crew remaining struggled to get the cruiser out to sea, the fire ate deeper into the TNT ship.

Four hours later, just as the Calcutta got away, the munitions ship blew up with a tremendous double explosion which rocked Athens, five miles distant, and spread burning wreckage all over Piraeus.

In the resulting fires, six other ocean-going vessels and 10 coastal ships were said to have been burned and sunk.

During the subsequent nights, the Luftwaffe continuously attacked the harbor, laying mines and dropping bombs.

British Expected To Free Ex-Italian Navy Aide in U. S.

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Release of Admiral Alberto Lais, former Italian Naval Attaché at Washington detained by British authorities at Bermuda, was understood in reliable quarters today to be in prospect through the mediation of United States diplomatic officials.

The British halted Admiral Lais on his homeward voyage after his recall had been requested by the United States Government in connection with the sabotaging of Italian ships in American harbors.

They are said to have taken this action under the impression that the Italians were holding Britain's Minister to Yugoslavia, Ronald Ian Campbell, a virtual prisoner at Durazzo, Albania, after taking him there from Kotor, Yugoslavia.

With the Italians gradually bringing the British Belgrade Legation staff from Albania to Italy, en route to Lisbon and London, the British were expected to allow Admiral Lais to proceed to Italy.

Italian authorities said they lacked any official notification of the detention of Admiral Lais and his release is expected to be arranged without formal representations.

Australian Recruits Sought From Militia

MELBOURNE, May 7 (AAP)—As part of the campaign to obtain recruits for the Australian imperial forces, letters have been sent to 50,000 militiamen who are completing their three months of national training.

The letters said that no measure of sacrifice, either national or individual, was too great if it succeeded in defeating enemies in foreign fields and thereby preventing Australia from experiencing the horrors of a battlefield.

Many militiamen already had enlisted for overseas service.

Thomas Fund Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An appeal for $25,000 in contributions "to keep Norman Thomas on the air" has been made by The Call, Socialist weekly. Thirteen Thomas radiocasts are scheduled for Sundays, sponsored by The Call, during which Mr. Thomas will explain "why we should not go to war."

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Nazis Renew Clyde Raids; RAF Attack Hits Hamburg

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Britain's important Clydeside shipbuilding yards of Glasgow bore the brunt for the second consecutive night of Nazi air bombing, sustaining what the British Government acknowledged to be considerable damage.

Britain, however, claimed that a total of 19 German planes were shot down, during the night, and during strong daylight encounters over the English Channel. RAF bombers concentrated night attacks on the port of Hamburg, and also Le Havre.

[In Berlin German sources put the British losses at six fighter planes and German losses at none in an air battle between Messerschmitts and Spitfires over the English Channel east of Dover.]

Liverpool Raided Again

German raiders also attacked the Merseyside region about Liverpool for the sixth consecutive night and fanned out over the country to drop bombs on widely separated districts.

Bombs also fell on Belfast, Northern Ireland, for the third night in succession, but damage and casualties were light.

Numerous casualties were reported on Clydeside raids, but elsewhere they were said to be comparatively light.

A large force of RAF bombers participated in the attack on Hamburg, starting large fires, a British communiqué stated.

Docks at Le Havre and "other objectives on the coasts of enemy-occupied territory" also were reported bombed.

Three ships were attacked, the communique said. A 5,000-ton supply ship reported bombed off the Frisian Islands, was "considered to be a total loss." In daylight attacks off the German and Netherlands coasts, a patrol vessel was reported sunk and another set afire.

The British said these raids cost thre planes.

Details of Attack

Meanwhile, further details were made known of the RAF's raid of the previous night on Mannheim and Frankfurt-am-Main. Fires could be seen in both cities through gaps in the clouds, pilots reported.

Some of the RAF's most powerful bombs were dropped on both cities.

At Mannheim, the Air Ministry said there appeared to be fires in all parts of the City. River port facilities, chemical, and engineering works were objectives.

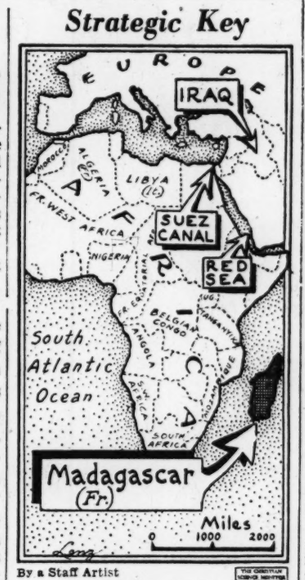
At Frankfurt, it was related, showers of debris from buildings hit by a single superbomb could be seen from a great height.

The Boulogne and Cherbourg docks were bombed again; German coastal shipping was raided in daylight May 5 and the coastal command blasted at the French ports of St. Nazaire and started fires amidst the hangers of the Nazi airdrome at Stavanger, Norway.

Docks, naval workshops, and the railway depot at St. Nazaire, on the Brittany Peninsula, were said to have been directly hit.

For many Britons the best news in this whole announcement was the concluding phrase: "from all of these extensive operations, none of our aircraft is missing."

Strategic Key



By a Staff Artist

Madagascar

NEW YORK (AP)—A Navy Department warning May 6 that France had mined the approaches and coastal areas of three of the largest ports in Madagascar led marine observers to believe that France feared an invasion of the strategic Indian Ocean island.

Madagascar assumed added importance when closing of the Mediterranean shifted trade routes around Africa and through the Indian Ocean. American ships scheduled to carry supplies along the recently reopened Red Sea route to Egypt must pass through Mozambique Channel, separating East Africa from Madagascar.

Observers say British control of the Channel is necessary to protect these ships.

British Forces Make Gains in Iraq

CAIRO, Egypt, May 7 (AP)—British Imperial Forces yesterday "ejected the enemy" from positions overlooking the British-occupied airdrome at Habbaniyah, Iraq, the Middle East General Headquarters communiqué said today.

Advices from Iraq, received via Beirut, Lebanon, said today that the struggle between the British and Iraqis, even after five days of fighting, has failed to take on the character of a real war.

The siege of Habbaniyah still is the most important operation of the conflict, according to this information, and the Iraq radio, which made urgent calls for resistance in the first few days, has used a calmer tone in the past 24 hours.

Two reasons were cited here for apparently slackening of war fervor—reported heavy losses suffered by the Iraq Air Force, which numbered only a few squadrons to start with, and the nonarrival of foreign air aid for the small Iraq Army, which lacks both arms and munitions for a long campaign.

French circles here expressed belief that leaders of the Pan-Arab movement now are convinced that the campaign was launched prematurely. Baghdad circles, they say, are trying to lay the blame on a "misunderstanding" between Britain and Iraq.

Meanwhile British forces in Iraq declared today they had wrested control of the vital Mosul-Haifa oil pipeline from Rashid Ali el Gailani's troops and had broken the Iraq encirclement of the besieged British air base at Lake Habbaniyah.

An RAF communiqué said the post which Iraq forces had taken along the oil line, cutting off the flow of fuel to Britain's eastern Mediterranean fleet, was occupied by British ground troops after the Iraqis "signified that they wished to surrender by waving white flags" when a British scouting plane approached.

[The post was thought to be the station at Rutba in the wastelands of western Iraq which the British announced had been seized by Iraqi forces soon after fighting started last May 2.

[How British ground troops re-occupied the station was not clear but possibly they were ferried there by transport planes. Rutba, halfway along the pipeline between Mosul and Haifa, is 320 miles northeast of Jerusalem in British-mandated Palestine, and 200 miles west of the British base at Habbaniyah.]

At Habbaniyah, pounded intermittently for five days by Iraq artillery on surrounding highlands, the communiqué described the situation as "much easier."

It said night patrols found the Iraq had withdrawn from at least some of the highland positions and that the plateau south of the cantonment "is clear of rebels."

Communiqués yesterday had said repeated RAF bombardments of the Iraq positions had silenced many of the guns.

At Basra, where British soldiers have landed from the Persian Gulf, the situation was said to be quiet.

[In a dispatch from Vichy, France, Reuters, British news agency, quoted an Iraq communiqué reporting that a "very violent battle ensued" when Iraq forces attacked the British at Basra and that "violent bombardment" of the Habbaniyah base caused extensive damage to munitions supplies and gasoline tanks.

[The communiqué said British planes bombed the pipeline post at Rutba and that transport planes which tried to land British troops at Hadissa were attacked and 20 British soldiers captured.

[London sources said that although Germany was expected to send arms and planes to Iraq troops there was no indication such help had arrived. These sources reported, too, that Iraq had called to arms reservists of the classes of 1916 and 1918.]

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Yankee Clipper	1:00 P.M.	*5:30 P.M.
The New Yorker	2:00 P.M.	*6:55 P.M.
The Patriot	3:00 P.M.	†7:45 P.M.
The Puritan	3:00 P.M.	*7:55 P.M.
The Pilgrim	4:00 P.M.	†9:05 P.M.
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The Shore Line Express	5:30 P.M.	*10:40 P.M.
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The Pershing Square	7:00 P.M.	*11:35 P.M.
Hell Gate Express	9:00 P.M.	†3:00 A.M.
The Federal	12:00 Midn't	†4:48 A.M.
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THE New Haven R.R.

Stalin Takes Premiership; Molotoff Holds Foreign Office

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP)—Joseph Stalin suddenly cast off today the official anonymity behind which he has guided the Soviet Union and became himself Premier, replacing Vyacheslaff Molotoff who had held the post for 11 years.

Mr. Molotoff remained as Foreign Affairs Commissar, a post he has held since he succeeded Maxim Litvinoff, the "collective security champion," two years ago—five months before the European war and only a short time before Russia signed a nonaggression pact with Germany.

Mr. Molotoff also was made one of the 14 Vice-Chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars, or Vice-Premiers holding the rank as members of the Politburo.

Three official decrees, dated at the Kremlin as of last Monday—the day Mr. Stalin made a speech emphasizing the reconstruction and modern rearmament of the Red Army—said Mr. Molotoff had been relieved of his Premiership, or chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars, at his own request. Mr. Molotoff, it was said, had long complained of the difficulties of adequately discharging both that task and the Foreign Affairs job.

Increasing Part in Work

While theoretically holding only a Communist Party position as Secretary-General—a post he has occupied since 1922—Mr. Stalin has taken an increasing part in government work recently.

He received Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, twice in negotiations here which led to the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

[The British radio, heard in New York, recalled that Mr. Molotoff's replacement of Mr. Litvinoff preceded the swing of Soviet foreign policy to Germany which culminated in Mr. Molotoff's negotiation of the nonaggression pact with Germany. It added that with the German occupation of Bulgaria and Rumania and the invasion of Yugoslavia, on Russia's southern flank, "a further change seems to be indicated."]

Mr. Stalin's decision to become the actual head of the U. S. S. R. Government was not entirely unheralded, for in less than a month he has made two speeches—following a period of more than two years in which he made no published address whatever.

Soviets Hemmed

The change came, too, at a time when Europe's war hems in the Soviet Union on the south as well as on the west, following Germany's Balkan conquests and the sudden conflict between the British and the Iraqi.

Only Tuesday it was announced officially that Mr. Stalin had declared, in a speech at the Kremlin Monday night, that the Soviet Army had been reconstructed and re-equipped.

The official news agency Tass issued the following communiqué:

"The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. has issued the following three decrees:

"1. In view of Mr. Molotoff's repeated statements to the effect that it is difficult for him to fulfill the duties of Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. simultaneously with the duties of the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to comply with Mr. Molotoff's request to relieve him of the duties of Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

"2. To appoint Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

"3. To appoint the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff Mikhailovich Molotoff, Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R."

Stalin Move Leaves Nazi Chiefs in Dark

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 7

Responsible Germans said today they had no information concerning the significance of Joseph Stalin's assumption of Soviet Russia's premiership.

"We can't see beyond the Russian statement that Molotoff wants to devote more energy to foreign affairs," a spokesman said.

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Occupied France: Prisoners Key to Future; Unoccupied France: Nazis Blamed for Hunger

Unoccupied France

By Robert Okin

Staff writer of the Associated Press, who has returned to the United States after an assignment in Vichy.

NEW YORK, May 7—Cooped up behind German barbed wire is the major hope for the future of France—more than a million men in their best years.

Until they get out, nothing in France is settled. They, who have suffered most, may set the course of the France to come.

What do they feel and think?

Once, a few months ago, passing by the railroad station at Vichy, I found the entrance barred. A train carrying wounded prisoners from Germany had returned to France and stopped at the station for Red Cross ministrations. I pushed in on a press card as the train was pulling out.

Hanging from the doors and windows the men happily cheered with not only the customary "Long Live France" and "Long Live Pétain"—but, almost in the same breath, "Long Live de Gaulle!"

That is the only time I have ever heard Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the "Free French" leader, cheered in France.

These men are always in the minds of thoughtful Frenchmen. For the Government, they are one of the major political factors of the present. Whoever gets them released will win the support of families and friends of prisoners—of most of France.

Meanwhile, with the cream of their manpower in Germany, with economy strangled and food petering out, Marshal Pétain and his Government are faced with heartbreaking difficulties in trying to keep France alive.

They have little choice. It's either collaborate with the victor—or else. Defy the Germans? You can't defy such a powerful army without men and munitions. All any defeated Government can do is play the best defensive game possible and hope the future will weaken the visiting team.

Completely French

The elderly Marshal is completely French. No one could call his either pro-German or pro-English or pro-anything but the country which he serves. He is a dictator, pure and simple, but when Ministers he appoints knuckle down to the Germans too much, Frenchmen do not blame the Chief of State. They feel sure he is doing the best he can.

The Marshal depends heavily upon a personal staff which is always in the background.

Three men, named by Marshal Pétain himself, carry the burden of his staff work, accompany him at all times and are credited with being the Marshal's eyes and ears.

None is considered pro-German. Neither are they Anglophiles. They dislike Pierre Laval and de Gaulle and are believed to have played an important part in the maneuvers that pushed M. Laval out of the Government.

Young Dr. Bernard Menetrel, son of Marshal Pétain's personal physician, is the Marshal's private secretary. He attends to the Chief's mail, arranges his appointments, dines with him, accompanies him on trips and handles finances. He is adept at talking at length without saying anything and people who should know him find it very hard to decide just what Dr. Menetrel thinks.

Henry du Moulin de la Barthet is the Marshal's office chief. A tall, pale, gray-haired, sombre man, he is considered strongly anti-Left. He is a former Finance Inspector ousted by the Blum Government and played an important role in the dismissal of M. Laval. As Marshal Pétain's right hand man, his powers are much larger than would appear.

Laure Prominently Mentioned

Gen. Auguste Laure, released from prison camp by the Germans to become M. Pétain's military aide, has been mentioned more and more lately for important promotion. Some hints have even circulated that he might succeed Premier Admiral Jean Darlan some day. He is currently trying to win leadership of the new war veterans' organization which the French apparently want to organize like the post-World War German Stahlhelm.

There are certain points about the French Government that most observers agree on:

M. Pétain is respected, admired and even loved by most Frenchmen, who consider him their shield. There is practically no opposition to him.

Individually, most Frenchmen prefer a British victory to a German one, although as the Germans continue to win battles, more and more shrug their shoulders and turn to accept the "New Europe."

M. Laval is mistrusted and disliked by the average Frenchman, but lately there have been whispers that maybe he could get more for France from the Germans than Admiral Darlan can.

For the moment, Germany is not much interested in France. She's too busy with the war. Berlin leaves French affairs largely to Otto Abetz, who before the war was expelled from France as chief of the Nazi "Fifth Column." Germany is content to let France dangle in the noose while economic experts supervise the process of bringing French economy into "collaboration" with that of the Reich.

Meanwhile, the Pétain Government is proceeding slowly to a kind of corporate state organization which for the moment is academic. The industry they are organizing is dead for lack of raw materials or is turning out German orders.

The Government's biggest problem is getting food. Many highly placed Frenchmen fear that if food is not produced, even Marshal Pétain will lose French confidence.

"News of the Day" Newsreel from International

'Mercy Ships' Arrive in Unoccupied France

These three pictures illustrate vividly the hearty reception given by children of Unoccupied France to the American Red Cross relief ships, Cold Harbor and Exmouth, when they arrived recently in Marseille. Top: The youngsters wave American flags as the Cold Harbor is warped to its pier. Center: Eager hands reach for carefully doled out cans of milk. Below: A happy moment. A can is opened and the milk drunk without ceremony or benefit of a glass.

Occupied France

By Preston Grover

Associated Press Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, via Berlin—France is going to be a hungry nation in the months ahead.

For this situation she will lay the blame in about this order: first, Germany; second, France herself; third, England, and fourth, the United States.

To Italy the average Frenchman will ascribe no part in accounting for France's present condition.

The reasons offered for this grouping are relatively simple.

1. Germany conquered France, and the French naturally place the weight of blame on the Germans for the present shortage of food, industrial activity and general dejection.

2. The French have seen the pithy fabric of their pre-war government as disclosed by the ineffective organization for defense. Moreover, their own food distribution is badly organized—in part, of course, because the country is split by the almost impassable line of demarcation between the German-Occupied and Unoccupied zones.

3. In turn, the French blame the British, perhaps more publicly than privately, for enforcing the blockade against their beaten Ally.

4. Finally, there is some relatively limited amount of criticism of the United States for tying up French funds and preventing large shipments of food.

Shortage Is Serious

As things stand now, France is seriously short of food. The German Army in France is eating a lot of French food and admits it. Germans concede a considerable withdrawal to Germany of cattle and pigs.

One well-informed source estimated that the Occupied section of France—the rich Northern provinces taken over by Germany—has enough wheat in store to last until the harvest—roughly a five-month supply.

But the southern portion of France, operating under the Vichy Government—poor in grain land—has perhaps a two-month supply.

At present, negotiators for the two areas—with German representation included—are arranging a transfer of wheat from Occupied to Unoccupied France. In return, the Unoccupied zone is being asked to give up considerable quantities of wine, oil, pigs and cattle.

The present exchange schedule calls for the Occupied zone to ship 800,000 tons of wheat, 210,000 tons of sugar, 100,000 tons of stock feed and 80,000 tons of potatoes.

In return, Unoccupied France would ship to the German-occupied section 186,000 large cattle, 566,000 head of smaller stock, 600,000 pigs and calves, 36,000 tons of edible oil, 100,000 tons of salt, 60,000 tons of green vegetables, 60,000 tons of fruit and 8,000 tons of cheese.

It is likely that Northern France negotiators expect a considerable portion of the goods supplied from Southern France to come from French African colonies.

Nazis Take Grain

How much grain Germany has taken from Northern France has not been disclosed. One usually reliable source said the amount of grain taken—and not returned—by Germany would be about double the amount necessary to feed the more than 1,000,000 french prisoners now held in Germany.

Then there is the potato question which for Europe is almost a symbol of food or famine. After the occupation of Northern France, where the most and best of the potatoes were produced, Germany took a substantial amount of potatoes to feed her armies.

Then the food situation in France became acute, and the Germans say that practically as many potatoes were returned as had been taken. The French callenge this, but say that even if true the kind of potatoes returned did not measure up to the quality of those taken.

Even German sources concede that some of the potatoes sent here came from inferior stocks in Poland.

Jean Achard, Minister for Provisioning France, has painted a black picture for the coming spring and summer months until another harvest.

He cut meat and bread rations for April and May about 20 per cent below those for March and the preceding months, and said still more restrictions were in sight.

France, he said, is 50 per cent short of sugar, 45 per cent short of potatoes, and the supplies she used to draw from her Oriental colonies now are largely cut off by the blockade.

Two shiploads of American grain recently released will help—but France's wheat hunger is measured in dozens of shiploads.

Need Stitches, Soldier? Women Plan Mending

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Need a button sewed on that uniform, Soldier? Just go to Uncle Sam's home.

A women's organization has leased a three-story dwelling. After it is remodeled, any member of Uncle Sam's armed forces will be welcomed to its library, showers, game room, officers' suite or mending room.

France Today

Today there is not one France but two. No single story can tell the situation in the Occupied and in the Unoccupied Zone. But conditions, seen from Paris and Vichy, are compared in two articles written by the staff correspondents of the Associated Press.

Stalin's Move Appears To Portend Major Events

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Stalin, most secretive and most retiring of the three major dictators of our time, has stepped out to take the helm of the Soviet ship of state. He has been the most powerful individual in the Soviet Union since the passing of Lenin in 1924.

For the last 12 or 13 years, his personal power has been unlimited. His former associates in the Political Bureau, highest steering committee of the Communist Party, Zinovieff and Kameneff, Rykoff, and Bukharin, Trotsky, and Tomsky, were first ousted from office, then murdered or encouraged to take their own lives.

At any time during this period, Mr. Stalin could have declared himself Premier or assumed any office which he desired. But it was in harmony with his temperament, at once cunning and secretive, to remain in the background technically, even though personal ovations were the rule at every Soviet or Communist Party Congress which he attended, although his picture hung in every Soviet office, and columns of lavish adulation filled the Soviet press. He has preferred to guide the course of Soviet foreign and internal policy from the post which he has held for almost two decades and which was his stepping-stone to power, that of General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Because of this absence of formal state office, Mr. Stalin has been able to shut himself off from even those formal contacts with foreign diplomats which are necessary for dictators like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, who are also Premiers. Many foreign ambassadors have resided in Moscow for years without meeting Mr. Stalin or even seeing him except at the infrequent State functions, such as the great public parades on May 1 and Nov. 7 when the Soviet Dictator appears in public.

Important Decision Due

Now he has decided to take over the outer show along with the substance of power. There is every probability that this step signalizes the approach of some very important decisions in war or peace.

The two leviation state Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, have devoured all the small and medium-sized countries which formerly figured as buffers in the map of Eastern Europe. They are face to face as never before.

It is not improbable that the pact of nonaggression between Herr Hitler and Mr. Stalin which startled Europe in August, 1939, and which was an important immediate cause of the outbreak of the war, soon will be sealed and confirmed by a new gigantic division of spoils or will end, as Herr Hitler's nonaggression pacts often end, in a blitzkrieg against the other partner.

There is no reason to believe, however, that Vyacheslaff Molotov, who has held the office of Premier since Alexis I. Rykoff, later shot, was deposed in 1929 and who has been Commissar for Foreign Affairs since the displacement of Maxim Litvinoff in May, 1939, has lost Mr. Stalin's favor. One never finds a word of comment on the significance of political shifts in the controlled Soviet press.

Reading Between Lines

But one can read between the lines of the official notices of dismissals and appointments. When there is a mere dry notice that Comrade X has been relieved of his duties one can feel fairly sure that Comrade X is distinctly on the way out, as regards the dictator's favor, and one will not be surprised if Comrade X figures in a sabotage trial or simply disappears a few months later.

On the other hand, if there is a statement that Comrade Y has been relieved of office at his own request and for transfer to other work, the implications of the shift usually are not so formidable for the individual concerned.

The communication about Mr. Stalin's assumption of office is worded with the most careful consideration for Mr. Molotoff, who is represented as pleading to be set free from an overburden of work. It also is significant that he remains as Vice-Premier and retains his post as Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Molotoff, who attained no distinction during the active phase of the revolution and civil war, has risen to his present high position because he always has been Mr. Stalin's most obedient echo. Speculations about his being "pro-German," in the sense that he carried on a policy of which Mr. Stalin disapproved, should be regarded with the great reserve. Individuals do not carry on personal policies in a dictatorship so ruthless as Mr. Stalin's. And Mr. Molotoff, whom I often have heard delivering long dull speeches with his peculiar halting manner of speech before Soviet Congresses, is of all personalities the least likely to display any trace of independence.

Events probably will show that the change was the prelude to a major Soviet decision in foreign policy for which Mr. Stalin wished to have the form as well as the actuality of power and responsibility in his own hands.

Will Herr Hitler attack the Soviet Union? In this case the nationalism which he has trampled on so ruthlessly in other countries may be of some temporary help to him. Finland, for instance, is probably the only country where German troops are welcome, not because the Finns love the Germans or Herr Hitler, but because Germany is the only possible source of effective aid against another Soviet invasion.

Widespread Discontent

There is reason to believe that there is an abundance of discontent, both on national and on economic grounds, in such newly annexed Soviet regions as Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, and Bessarabia. Ukraina always has been restless under Soviet rule and there are non-Russian peoples in the Caucasus, where the rich oil fields are located, among whom Nazi agents may be working.

On the other hand, Herr Hitler may be committed to the policy of attempting to crush Great Britain in the next months and may believe that it is more advantageous, for the moment, to bribe Mr. Stalin than to fight him. In this case the Soviet Union might be given an outlet to the Atlantic through Finland and Scandinavia and also might be encouraged to expand in the Middle East, at the expense of Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan.

Whether the impending decision is for war or for a new cut in the spoils, Mr. Stalin evidently is convinced that it is worth while for him publicly to take the helm.

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Smuts Reports South Africa Alert to Nazi-World Peril

Continued from Page 1

of chiaroscuro by Rembrandt. The Dutch type is perfectly preserved, though his ancestors have been in Africa more than two and one-half centuries.

The General exudes energy and vitality that put younger men "to shame." Once a week on Sundays he climbs Table Mountain whose sheer walls rise 3,000 feet behind Cape Town.

Besides the exercise he says the exhilarating air and sweeping view of the city and sea beyond clears his thought and sharpens his understanding.

This amazing vigor, plus the knack of kindling enthusiasm and activity in others by his example, explain the increasingly important role played by the Septuagenarian General in British Empire war councils.

He spoke enthusiastically of what South African troops accomplished in Abyssinia, and proudly told how he himself conceived the idea of building armored cars by encasing Ford trucks in armor plating of high-grade South African steel.

Proud of Troops' Carriage

"We had 250,000 Italian and native troops against our 30,000, but we went through them like hot butter. Had the Italians struck early in the campaign," he added, "they could have overrun Kenya and the Sudan as there was nothing there to stop them at that time.

"Today we supply armored cars to General Wavell up in Egypt and our South African Air Force pilots who did such good work in East Africa are now flying over the Western Desert.

"We are also turning out more and more munitions and war materials as our armaments industry expands. Hitherto South Africa has been chiefly known for gold and diamonds. Our real wealth has scarcely been tapped. We have some of the richest coal and iron deposits in the world and more copper ore than America and Canada together.

Need White Settlers

"Our main drawback is that we haven't enough white people yet, only 2,250,000 compared to 10,000,000 of colored races. That is because our ancestors found the country already with a large native population and the latter have always supplied manual labor, while the white population constituted a sort of aristocracy.

"That is why we never had a mass immigration of European labor that helped to people your country. However in time this will be adjusted."

I asked the General if any native troops were being raised in South Africa. No, he explained, they are only used in auxiliary services such as drivers as there was strong opposition, particularly from Afrikanders, to arming and training the natives, fearing future trouble.

"If it were not for that," he added, "we could raise splendid native troops, because many of our tribes, like the Basutos and Zulus, are the best fighters in Africa."

An Isolationist Bloc

"Of course we have our isolationists just as you have," he replied when I asked about local opposition to the war. "Our backveld is not unlike your Middle West. People there have felt extremely remote from Europe's problems and thought events there did not concern them.

"At the same time some of our Afrikanders are still fighting the Boer War in their imagination like the people in your Southern States still fought the Civil War long after it was over. These groups here are anti-British without necessarily being consciously pro-German."

At the same time, he added, Germans have spent much money on propaganda and there is a fairly large German community with its own schools and cultural life and their sympathies are naturally drawn toward their mother country.

He cited as an example Oswald Pirow, Former South African Defense Minister, who left the country in a state of unpreparedness at the outbreak of the war. His parents were German and he was educated in Germany.

Pioneer History Recalled

I then asked General Smuts about activities of the Ossewa Brandwag with which Mr. Pirow is associated. Parenthetically, it is rather an original name. Literally translated, it means "oxwagon firewatch."

The reference is to the Voortrekkers—Boer pioneers who in order to escape English rule set out upcountry and founded the independent Boer Republics.

They loaded their families and possessions in oxdrawn wagons similar to the American prairie schooners. They watched around their campfires in order to ward off possible attack.

In 1937 the centenary of the Voortrekkers was celebrated with a colorful re-enacting of their trek. The Ossewa Brandwag developed from this nonpolitical pageantry. As an added bit of realism the men participating grew beards. The Ossewa Brandwaggers continued wearing beards until after the war began. It made them uncomfortably conspicuous.

An Extremist Element

The Ossewa Brandwag's program is largely indigenous—an extremist Afrikander Nationalism for severance of all ties with the British Commonwealth, and formation of an independent Afrikander-dominated state, but its structure and ideology show a marked Nazi and Fascist influence. This includes military units with their own training camp and officers in opposition to democratic parliamentary government as "antiquated."

They argue and talk about a "new order." It has tried to obtain a foothold among the civil servants who however must now resign from the movement.

Ossewa Brandwag has been responsible directly and indirectly for the largest share of the organized antiwar agitation, including riots.

On Trial for Treason

At present a group of its members headed by a college professor is on trial for treason, accused of planning attack on military posts. There is also a smaller group known as the Grayshirts whose chief program is anti-Semitism.

"Such organizations are mainly recruited from confused young people with vague strivings and aspirations such as one finds among young people the world over today," General Smuts said. "Unfortunately they are easily ensnared by those who would mislead them.

"Today the world is divided into two camps, and there is no middle ground between Nazis and anti-Nazis. Heads of such organizations, while posing as neutrals, well know whom their activities favor."

But despite such opposition, he added, more and more people are coming to realize from the fate of other small nations that South Africa, too, would be swallowed up should Adolf Hitler's world-domination plans succeed.

American Views Respected

South Africans, said General Smuts, are more influenced by America than by any other country. Even people who traditionally shy away from anything labeled British greatly respect American judgment, and when they saw that America felt threatened, and therefore rallied to the Allied cause, it decided them. President Roosevelt's speeches in particular swayed a large South African audience.

Speaking of America, the General said: "We South Africans feel the warmest kinship with Americans. I myself never felt so much at home anywhere outside South Africa as when I was in America.

"We share the same outlook because we are both new countries with great futures, and we haven't the rigid class and caste distinctions that exist in older lands. Our range of vision is broader."

I concurred with the General on the extraordinary resemblance to America which struck me on arrival in South Africa. The likeness is in the wide sweeps of open country and in city streets, buildings, and shops.

It is stamped on clothes, even the facial expressions of the people, so intangibly different from European expressions. American films and long lines of American cars complete the analogy.

Long Struggle Awaited

General Smuts questioned me detailedly on what I saw in Greece, Egypt, and Abyssinia. Even if the Germans overran Egypt, he said, the struggle in Africa would continue.

"Africa is a big place, and a tough place for those who aren't used to it. We in South Africa are the sole white colonists who succeeded in taking root on this 'Black Continent.' We are a hard lot and even should the Germans try to penetrate down here we would put up an even harder fight than we did 40 years ago. Even then the English did not find it easy."

As he said good-by to me he remarked with a twinkle that he hoped I would take back a pleasant memory of this "dark, mysterious Continent," and added, "you Americans must realize now more than ever that you'll have to pull your weight in one of the hardest, longest struggles the world has ever known. There can be no stopping halfway."

Ready to Checkmate Next Nazi Moves in Near and Middle East

Wide World

Gen. Sir John Dill — Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell — Anthony Eden

These are the men who are preparing to counter the next German moves in the Near and Middle East. This picture was taken in Britain's Middle East Command headquarters shortly before the Nazis launched their Balkan campaign.

'Courtesy' Visit of U. S. Ships to Dakar Hinted

Continued from Page 1

and more positive proof of America's determination to support Britain all the way, before fixing their own diplomatic policies.

Put frankly, recent events in Yugoslavia and Greece, ending in the evacuation of the British expeditionary forces, have made it apparent to these few remaining powers still on the fence between the democracies and the Axis that Britain alone does not yet possess sufficient mechanized might and transport facilities to stem the Nazi tide anywhere outside the British Isles.

Only if they saw Britain backed to the limit by the United States —especially all-out aid from the American Navy—would these powers be likely to imitate Greece and Yugoslavia in resisting the Nazis' demands.

Speeches Not Enough

At the point that has now been reached even strongly worded speeches like that of Secretary Stimson are not enough to sway the balance.

Some definite action such as convoying would be required. A still more immediate and conclusive effect, it is felt here, would be obtained were Washington to decide that such bases as Casablanca, Rabat, and Dakar on the west coast of Africa, like Greenland, would constitute a potential menace to American security, if they came under German control.

Pending such decision, which, it is realized here, can only come as American opinion is prepared for it, there is a growing feeling that an early and prolonged "courtesy" visit by a strong force of American war vessels carrying an ample number of marines to Casablanca and Dakar would have a powerful deterrent effect on Axis plans for occupation of these areas.

Just as the presence of the American naval force in the Far East undoubtedly acts as a check of Japanese plans for expansion to the southeast toward the Netherlands Indies so the appearance in West African waters of a portion of the Atlantic fleet would be likely to disconcert the dictators in North Africa.

Treat to America

The importance to America of preventing these French bases on the north and west African coast from falling into German hands lies in the fact that they would make infinitely more difficult and dangerous the delivery of war supplies to Britain, as well as furnishing a potential jumping-off place for future possible action against South America.

Once America undertakes to deliver goods to Britain—and Mr. Stimson's speech seems to imply this plainly—the vital need of taking action in time to stop a Nazi thrust toward the "Straits of Dakar" follows logically.

The problem is in essence the same as other aspects of combating a totalitarian blitzkrieg: The supreme essential is to act soon enough and strongly enough to forestall Nazi moves that would make victory in the Battle of the Atlantic even more difficult later.

Nashville Clearing Planes for Britain

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7 (AP)—Nashville has become the first interior port of exit in the transfer of warplanes from American factories to Great Britain, Harvey Douglas, United States Deputy Collector of Customs, said today.

A Lockheed reconnaissance bomber cleared customs here yesterday for an unannounced destination en route to the British Isles. Harry H. Chitwood, attorney for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., said other Britain-bound planes would be cleared as soon as "special equipment" is installed in them.

Nearly 30 of the twin-motored craft are awaiting installation of the "special equipment" at municipal airport for the trip to Britain

Mr. Chitwood said Nashville was established as a port of exit because the planes can be delivered quicker by clearing them here." He estimated that about 100 Lockheed planes would be cleared here within the next few days.

Ford Plans 270 Bombers a Month

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company is planning to produce 270 bomber planes a month in the new plant it is erecting near Ypsilanti, Mich., probably half of them ready to fly, Charles E. Sorenson, Production Manager, said yesterday.

Addressing representatives of the British Purchasing Commission, Army and Navy officers, and officials of the Office of Production Management, Mr. Sorenson said it originally had been planned to build 100 planes monthly, but that this volume had been increased to 270 a month.

"The Ford Company not only will build more bombers than we originally planned," he said, "but probably will do some of the assembly operations rather than shipping parts to new assembly plants to be erected at Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas.

"We are going to enlarge the facilities we had planned for our new Ypsilanti plant," he went on, "so that we can perform the entire assembly operation for about the 270 planes. The remainder will be assembled from our parts and subassemblies which will be sent to Forth Worth and Tulsa."

Edsel Ford said that the first of the big four-engined bombers, which weigh 24,000 pounds, probably will not be completed until early next year.

Aid to Finland and Norway Tallied by Swedish Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—While the newspaper duel between Finland and Sweden over their respective states of neutrality was reported abating, Swedish news sources here stressed the amount of assistance which blockade-locked Swedes have rendered both their neighbors, Finland and Norway, since they became the object of foreign attack.

The Stockholm newspaper Social-Demokraten was quoted in the statement that "America's help to Great Britain, after almost two years of war, relatively is not as great as was Sweden's help to Finland after two weeks of war."

At the conclusion of the war with Russia, it stressed, Sweden dispatched assistance to Finland in the form of scores of prefabricated houses, fodder, cereals, sugar, and other foods.

Meanwhile, humanitarian aid to Norway, mention of which in the Norwegian press is forbidden by the Nazis, was declared to have now reached the sum of 5,000,000 kroner, or about $1,250,000 at par, according to the central Swedish committee for this aid.

Apprehension in Sweden

The bickering in the press between Finland and Sweden, it was stressed here, has arisen from apprehension felt in some Swedish quarters over the possibility of Finland's departure from the path of strict neutrality to which Sweden has striven to adhere. It would not be surprising, it was said, if Finland, apprehensive that it again might have to battle Soviet Russia, may have looked in the direction of Germany for possible assistance.

Recent travelers from Finland, it was recalled, reported that Finland again was fortifying its Karelian border with Russia, but did not say where the armaments were coming from.

Whether or not Finland has chosen "the lesser of two evils," many newspapers in Sweden are frowning on the controversy as being inimical to the best interests of both the northern democracies.

In the matter of assistance to occupied Norway, Swedish sources here reported that the central committee for aid contributed about $750,000 at par toward the delivery of 624 prefabricated frame houses to replace Norwegian houses destroyed during the German invasion.

Red Cross Aided

The Swedish Red Cross gave 500,000 kroner, or $125,000 at par, for the same purpose, in addition to medical supplies, food, and clothing valued at more than 1,000,000 kroner, or about $250,000 at par. Sweden also sent more than 50 tons of sugar to Trondhjem for distribution to the needy, and more went to orphanages the Swedish Red Cross has been constructing in Kristiansund, Steinkjer, Namsos, Narvik, and Bodoe, each of which will care for 60 children a day.

The sugar was contributed voluntarily by men and women from all parts of Sweden, who sacrificed a part of their individual rations. At the same time 350 tons of sugar were sent to Finland.

Seven carloads of furniture, destined for the prefabricated houses in Norway, were donated by 130 Swedish furniture manufacturers and dealers. A collection made in Swedish schools yielded enough money to purchase five carloads of food, such as egg powder, powdered milk, and bacon bought from Hungary.

Prayer Now Routine Of Virginian Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An amendment to the rules of the Richmond City Council requiring all sessions of the municipal body to open with prayer became effective the night of May 5, when the lower branch held its regular monthly meeting.

The distinction of inaugurating the new order fell to the Rev. J. J. Scherer, Pastor of First Evangelical English Lutheran Church, who offered the invocation. Pastors of other denominations will officiate at each succeeding meeting.

The new amendment to the rules was adopted recently on motion of Councilman Emmett C. Perkinson, of Jefferson Ward, who requested it as a memorial to his father, the late James S. Perkinson, for several years a member of Common Council.

Menzies Sees War's Length Dependent on Speed of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia, who left for Ottawa on a fast bomber this morning, declared that "Britain can't lose," but said that the speed of American assistance would determine whether the war was to be quickly won or be long-drawn and world-ruining.

Mr. Menzies arrived at La Guardia Field from Europe by clipper airplane yesterday afternoon.

Reading almost immediately from a statement scribbled en route, the Australian Prime Minister said that while Germany was now having its inevitable victories, the critical "main issue" would be fought out in the next 12 months in the air and on the Atlantic. In these areas, he stressed, the United States could render the greatest service by speeding its industrial output to the utmost.

Twenty-four hours after President Roosevelt had ordered a substantial increase in production of long-range bombers, Mr. Menzies declared America's prime contribution to the war in the air could be the production of aircraft, especially bombers, "on the same scale as though she herself were at war."

Asked if he favored the use of convoys to insure the delivery of war materials once they were produced, he immediately answered:

"Yes, I do, it would be false to say that I did not. But I hope you will interpret that as a perfectly honest expression of opinion and not any attempt to tell you what to do."

The Battle of the Atlantic is a desperate affair, entailing great risks, he admitted, but added that "the whole pioneering tradition of America was built on a willingness to take risks."

The Prime Minister, considerably more American than British in appearance and gesture, placed American interests alongside those of Australia and Britain in seeking the defeat of Germany.

"Australia has no more natural-born interest in the politics of Europe than you have," he declared. "Like you, we are a long way off and we have and love a life of our own. But this war is not about the politics of Europe; it is about the politics of the human race."

If Britian should go down, "what sort of lone hand could the United States and Australia hope to play?" he asked.

"You're not being asked for donations to a deserving charity," he continued. "You are being asked to defend your own way of life."

Mr. Menzies parried several questions about threats to Singapore, the number of Australian troops abroad, the imminence of an Empire War Council and his conversations with Prime Minister de Valera of Eire. He said reports of friction in Australia over conduct of the Middle Eastern campaign had been given too much importance.

"I am sure that you in the United States know something of the exuberances of party politics," he added. "Actually, the greatest unanimity on the war exists. Australia is now more determined than ever."

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South America's Stand: A Major Role for Brazil

Continued from Page 1

inquirer puzzled, if not bewildered. The explanation seems to be that in Brazil there are many powerful and conflicting forces being held in uneasy equilibrium by the astute maneuvering of President Vargas.

Where Does Vargas Stand?

Where Dr. Vargas himself stands in the world struggle is an imponderable, possibly because he works as a pragmatist. He is a political tactician of extraordinary skill, dealing with situations as they arise.

Many close to Dr. Vargas give assurances that at heart he is a Pan-Americanist. He is openly an admirer of President Roosevelt. Presumably Brazil would be led strongly along with the United States, if it became evident to Dr. Vargas that the United States would be on the winning side in world affairs. But his record offers no expectation that he would adopt a policy committing Brazil to a losing cause, however much he might sympathize with that cause.

The internal forces with which Dr. Vargas has to deal, quite apart from the external pressures constantly exerted from Berlin, Rome, and elsewhere, are tremendous. Popular opinion is overwhelmingly pro-British and pro-United States. Yet there are individuals and minority groups in various stages of Naziism or Fascism, and others inclined for different reasons to go along with the totalitarian Axis.

The Nazi Strength

The Nazi or Nazified elements find their most numerous expression in colonies numbering possibly 800,000 of Germanic descent. These are located chiefly in the south, along the Uruguayan and Argentine borders, with other concentrations around São Paulo, the great industrial metropolis of the coastal highlands. The Vargas Government has restrained some of the most flagrant Nazi excesses, such as the open training of military units, and propaganda in the schools. Brazilian nationalism dislikes alien interference, whether from Europe or elsewhere.

The depth and extent of Nazi penetration among Brazilians themselves is hotly debated. Certain officials of high standing have been singled out by critics as favoring various degrees of collaboration with Nazi Germany, particularly if the odds appear to be on that side.

Those most frequently mentioned in this connection—and they are named here as a matter of record without implying judgment—have been Gen. Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War since 1936, Gen. Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff who has twice been an honored guest in the United States, Maj. Filinto Müller, Chief of Federal Police, and Dr. Francisco Campos, Minister of Justice who has written extensively as a philosopher of the Estado Novo, or New State in Brazil, set up by a bloodless coup on Nov. 19, 1937.

Deny Nazi Connections

All of these officials deny Nazi connections. Yet as a matter of policy for Brazil, all of them are known to oppose taking a strong line against Nazi Germany, at least while the war's outcome remains uncertain.

Brazilians recognize that if such prominent military leaders were actually inclined to go along with Nazi Germany as a matter of preference, the situation would be more than serious. The Army at present is accepted as the most powerful single element shaping Brazilian policy. Recent establishment of an independent Air Ministry headed by Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Filho (Jr.), is interpreted as a move designed to counterbalance Army influence. Senhor Salgado, former Minister of Labor, is a loyal Vargas supporter.

The actual thoughts of Brazilian leaders are largely unknown, since the country's mid-position in an uncertain world renders caution and expediency the order of the day. Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha is the most outspoken among prominent Brazilians in favor of active collaboration with the United States on a reciprocal basis.

"Pro-Nazi" Leanings

When questioned about possible motives for such Nazi leanings as exist among their fellow countrymen, Brazilians usually explain that "pro-Nazi" is seldom if ever the accurate phrase. Nazi feats of arms and Nazi propaganda, especially in its direct and personal form, have combined to impress many Brazilians, as they have many North Americans and others, especially in military quarters. Undoubtedly promises of preferment have been made by Berlin. In some cases patriotism might be presented as coinciding, rather than conflicting, with the acceptance of such potential preferments.

Another explanation advanced in Brazil is that certain persons believe a Nazi victory would enable them to obtain unlimited powers over Brazil in a regime of fully totalitarian form, while a British-United States victory would strengthen the democratic cause and forestall this possibility.

The present Government insists it is democratic in motivation, and is teaching this point of view in the schools. Meanwhile, certain democratic processes are suspended, including the franchise, as an emergency measure. Under the Constitution of 1937, now in force by decree, a national plebiscite is outlined, to pass on the adoption of a limited representative form of government. The plebiscite has been delayed with an official explanation that this is due to the world crisis, and the desire to spare Brazil from political agitation.

National Independence

The prospect of maintaining Brazil's national independence is widely admitted to be assured in a world of free peoples, and dubious if not nebulous in a Nazified world.

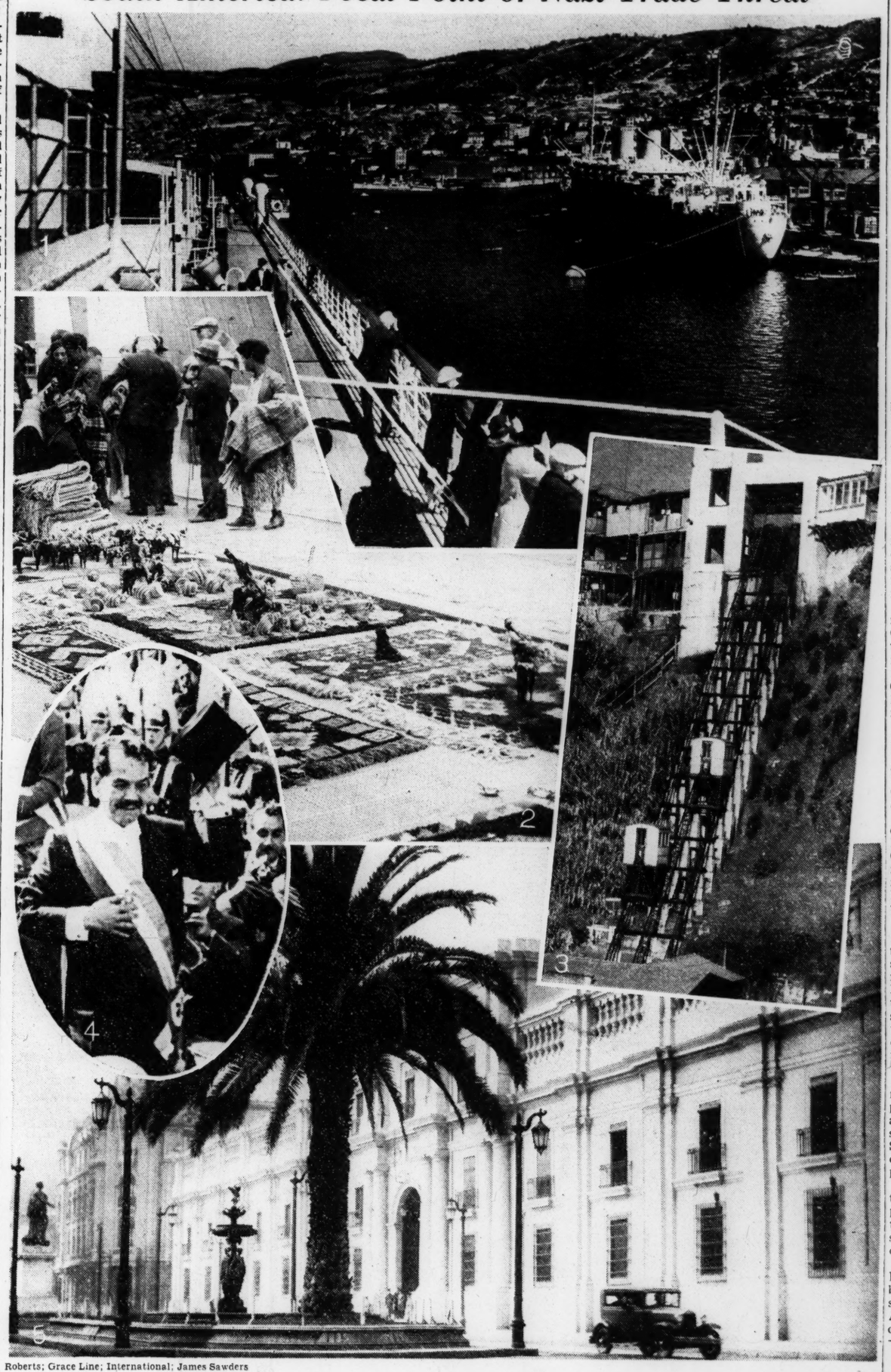
In any event, Brazil shares the general South American dependence on European markets. Although Brazil enjoys a natural two-way exchange of products with the United States, unlike the trade situation in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and some other countries, Brazil normally sells just over 50 per cent of its exports to Europe.

So there stands Brazil, vast, richly endowed, lovable, portentous, poised between two worlds. Europe and the United States will decide which world is to prevail. Brazilian leaders are preparing to accept either eventuality. Some observers go so far as to predict that a Government under Nazi domination would be forced on Brazil soon after a Nazi victory over England. Others, including many Brazilians, give assurances that Brazil will follow the lead of the United States.

One way, and only one, appeals to well-informed observers as able to retain Brazil within the American Association of Nations. This way is for the United States to prove, by actions, that its democratic way of living not only is strong to meet the testings of this time, but can give a new and inspiring directive to a troubled world.

The Brazilian people would rejoice, and dance in the streets, on the day when North America so proved itself.

South America: Focal Point of Nazi Trade Threat



Roberts; Grace Line; International; James Sawders

Chile Stands as a Symbol of South America's Dependence on Exports

(1) The harbor at Valparaiso, Chile. (2) Display of Indian rugs at the Valparaiso docks. (3) The asensors which connect the upper and lower parts of the city of Valparaiso, which spreads itself over the steep hills which form the background to the harbor. The levels are so different that at some points the asensors are the only means of connection. (4) President Aguirre of Chile. (5) La Moneda, the President's Palace in Santiago. All South American nations depend on trade with Europe.

President Backs Views Of Stimson

Continued from Page 1

America reassert the freedom of the seas and leave Germany to take whatever action it chooses.

The issue of convoys and even full participation in the war is now not only before the country in a series of Cabinet official speeches but, perhaps more importantly, out in the open in Congress in addresses by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, who urged convoys immediately, and Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, who urged war immediately.

The large Administration majority appears to be holding its lines in both Houses of Congress and, after defeating all moves to prevent the transfer of Axis shipping in American waters to Britain, it is clear that the Administration will have an ample majority of strength for quick passage of the ship seizure bill.

President Absent

While cancelling all but one engagement, President Roosevelt is recovering readily from a slight illness. He remained away from his office today and probably will do so tomorrow, but it was announced that his condition was improving rapidly.

Mr. Roosevelt kept an engagement he had with Fiorello H. La Guardia and there were indications that the New York Mayor shortly may assume some important post in the defense program. Mr. La Guardia had breakfast with Harry L. Hopkins and saw the President in his study shortly after noon.

Although Secretary Stimson in his radiocast said that Britain's lifeline across the Atlantic is gravely threatened, there has as yet been no authoritative disclosures as to the extent American arms have been sunk.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg did make public information from Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, denying reports that as much as 40 per cent of lend-lease aid had gone to the bottom.

Figures on Sinkings

Admiral Land furnished Senator Vandenberg with figures to show that out of 205 vessels sailing from United States ports between Dec. 30 and March 31, bound for the United Kingdom, eight were sunk. He also reported that between Jan. 1 and April 30 a total of 158 ships, aggregating 781,914 tons, were sunk in all parts of the world.

Senator Vandenberg said the figure of 158 vessels sunk was important with respect to Great Britain's war effort, but sank into insignificance as relating to United States aid when it was learned that only 12 cleared from Unitec' States ports.

He added that he did not want to minimize Great Britain's shipping difficulties but at the same time did not wan to "maximize" sinkings of United States materials on the basis of general figures.

"The situation is far less challenging than we have been led to believe," the Michigan Senator said, adding that he did not regard Admiral Land's figures as conclusive.

Radio Honors For Big Chains

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7 (AP)—Public service programs of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System took top honors today at the twelfth annual Ohio State University Institute for education by radio.

NBC received eight awards and CBS six. Others receiving multiple awards were the University of Wisconsin, four; University of Minnesota, three, and University of Colorado and WNYC, New York, two each.

Judges were Philip H. Cohen, Chief of the Radio Research Division of the Library of Congress; Paul C. Reed, Director of Visual and Radio Education in the Rochester public schools, and Parker Wheatley, Radio Director of Northwestern University.

'Whole of Norway' Helps Islands Pay Nazi Imposed Fines

LONDON, May 7 (CP) The "whole of Norway" has sent gifts to help pay the fines imposed by German authorities on residents of the Lofoten Islands "as a punishment for their welcome to British and Norwegian forces who raided the island recently," but the Nazis have ordered that the gifts cannot be accepted, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today.

The Nazis have decreed that the fine must be paid by additional taxation on every citizen, the BBC added.

Sabotage in Liege

LONDON, May 7 (CP)—A heavy fine and severe curfew penalties have been imposed by the Germans on the inhabitants of the Belgian City of Liege for "sabotage," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported May 5, quoting an unnamed United States radiocaster in Berlin.

The radiocaster said the penalty was imposed because a dump of German armored material in the neighborhood was found on fire.

Senate Isolationists Oppose Pepper's Plea

Continued from Page 1

tive amendment and moved toward prompt passage.

Later, the direction of the Administration's thinking was indicated further by the radio speech of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, asserting that the American Navy is needed to turn the tide of battle on the Atlantic.

Replies to Attacks

Senator Pepper's speech was delivered with considerable force, with little reference to notes, and with a refusal to permit interruptions. He left the chamber at its conclusion without waiting to hear the answers of Senator Clark and Senator McCarran. Later, he returned and made a brief reply to their attacks.

Following a speech last week by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, an Administration henchman advocating convoys, the Pepper address, delivered by a man who has supported the Administration in and out on many matters, indicated to many observers that a trial balloon was being liberated or else the speech was a definite presentation of Roosevelt policy.

What differentiated the Pepper address from those that have gone before was its frankness, approaching brutality. For the first time in a Senate debate, a spokesman rose who faced the consequences of his own cold logic and did not mince matters when he asserted that it would be better for the Nation to sacrifice a few young lives in pilots and patrols than to spill the blood of tens of thousands in an expeditionary force to Europe or Latin America.

These were terms of reference to which the Nation and the Senate have not been accustomed. But Senator Pepper went on unflinchingly. Now that the ice has been broken, subsequent debate is likely to proceed on more realistic terms than it has become, to whatever end it may proceed.

As forecast in his advance text, Senator Pepper demanded that the United States "occupy the points of vantage from which these monsters are preparing to strike at us, and in that category I include Greenland, Iceland, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, the Canary Islands, and Dakar and I am willing to go as far as the fifteenth line of longitude." He omitted Singapore from his speech which he had previously mentioned in press interviews.

The Senate sat silent as Senator Pepper proceeded:

"American boys shrink, of course, from battle, but they would rather see a few seamen or a few sailors, if necessary, lose their lives than that we should inevitably have to send another expeditionary force to South America if not to Europe."

Dispute in House

A little later he said: "If we lose a few lives, even now the sacrifice is immaterial and inconsiderable as compared to what would be demanded of us at a later time."

This was the point of attack for Senators McCarran, Bone and Clark. They expressed horror at his "callousness." But still the Senate sat silent and few joined in the argument. An incipient burst of applause from the gallery when Senator Clark defended Mr. Lindbergh from Senator Pepper's attack was checked peremptorily by the presiding officer.

While this atmosphere of almost physical oppression brooded over the Senate, in the House meanwhile a raucous controversy over the ship seizure bill took the form of bitter party lines. The one restrictive amendment adopted, by a 21-vote margin, 143 to 122, provides that vessels of debtor nations taken over for defense use will be compensated for with mere credits on debts, and not with cash.

This amendment was approved with the support of an almost solid Republican vote, after the Republicans had assailed the Administration for "overt acts" and for "inviting war," while Democrats called Republicans "appeasers" and "defeatists" and declared the present was "no time for peace at any price."

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Text of Stimson Address Urging Use of Convoys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Following is the text of the radio address last night of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War:

You will excuse a word of preface as to the personal position from which I speak. Today I am being called a warmonger by some of those who oppose our present efforts at national defense. As a matter of fact, for many years after the great war, both as a private citizen and as Secretary of State, I labored with my full strength for the establishment of a reign of law among the nations under which their controversies should be settled by judicial methods instead of force. There was a time when such a moment seemed full of hope.

Today, that time has passed—temporarily we trust—and our hopes of peace have been dashed by international aggression. The world is facing so great a crisis that all of our efforts must be turned toward the defense of our Nation's safety. For that reason tonight I am speaking of that crisis and of our defense in meeting it.

In 1933, a group of men under the leadership of Adolf Hitler obtained possession of the Government of Germany and overthrew the German Republic. Mr. Hull, our Secretary of State, has recently well described the methods of those men as the methods of barbarism. Both within and without Germany they have set back the clock of time more than five centuries. They have embarked on a scheme of conquest which is avowedly intended to be world-wide. For that purpose they have built up in secret an immense military machine based on the forced labor of Germany.

13 Nations Conquered

They have already attacked, conquered and occupied Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, and have reduced the people of those 13 countries to a condition of semi-slavery to the Nazi despotism. They have attached to their Axis as vassals two other nations dominated by the same purpose of military conquest—Italy, guilty of unprovoked attacks upon Ethiopia, Albania, and Greece, and Japan, guilty of a similar attack upon her neighbor, China.

By this conquest they have destroyed the western civilization which had been slowly building up in Europe ever since the Dark Ages. We are so close to these sudden happenings that we can hardly yet realize the havoc which has thus been wrought both within and without the national boundaries of that unhappy continent.

For example, for many centuries humanity has slowly been building up the rule of individual freedom in all its various manifestations; freedom of the person, including the abolition of serfdom and chattel slavery; freedom of the mind, including the freedom to think and to talk and to write with our fellows; freedom of enterprise in our business and commerce; freedom to travel about the world with ever-growing liberty; and finally, the crowning freedom of all, political freedom in respect to the choice of our governments.

This growth in freedom had been so long and so steady that we had come to believe it was soon to be the recognized system of the whole world.

Nazis Trample Freedom

All at once it has been dashed aside and trampled on by these Nazi rulers who are proposing to establish a world order in which they shall be the masters and the people of all other nations their slaves. They have left no such thing as individual rights of liberty within their territory or international rights of independence without their territory. Both domestic and international law have gone down under their blows. For the rule of law they have substituted the rule of the Gestapo, the secret police under whose malign terrorism no vestige of personal freedom is safe.

This is the so-called new order which we face today. It has openly announced its hostility to us and to our order. It has been steadily encircling our western world. Its advance agents are already busy among the republics to the south of us building strategic air lines through vital portions of that continent and creeping up toward our Panama Canal. Its armed forces are threatening West Africa, looking toward a jumping-off place within easy reach of the Brazilian coast. Its propagandists are already vigorously active in our own population.

Hitler and his military associates have seized their opportunities with uncommon skill. They have used their power to inculcate into the plastic minds of a generation of youth the abhorrent and reactionary doctrines of racial intolerance and hatred of other men. They have taken advantage of modern science to develop in secret, while other nations slept, a mechanized striking force of unprecedented power. They have used every method of duplicity and of propaganda to surprise their victim nations with sudden attack. They now arrogantly confront the world, including ourselves, with the alternative of abject surrender or uncompromising forceful resistance.

New Order Not New

I cannot recall that the United States throughout its history—even when it was small and weak—has yielded to such a demand.

Let us see whether there is any need of changing our policy now. In the first place, this so-called new order of Hitler is not new; and it has not and never will create order in this world. Hitler's regime of brutal lawlessness is merely one of those temporary reactions which have occurred at intervals during all of man's long history of progress upward. Since his origin millions of years ago, ambitious men have many times attempted a world-wide conquest over the liberties of their fellow men. But they have never permanently succeeded and they never will.

Hitler has taken advantage of a troubled postwar period to impose his rule upon a docile-minded nation which has more than once temporarily yielded its love of liberty to an efficient autocrat. His rise has been facilitated by many an accident which might easily have been pevented. Many an unwary sentinel of liberty has been caught napping at vital moments.

But as has always happened before, the progress of man along the path toward freedom will be taken up again and carried forward with new spirit and with fresh knowledge acquired by the unhappy experiences of the past. To be frightened into a belief that Hitler had created a new and permanent world order would be as naive as it would be cowardly.

In the next place, let us examine the strategic conditions which must govern our defense against an admittedly serious danger, albeit it is only temporary.

Nation Greatly Blessed

The people of the United States have been greatly blessed by the geographical conditions of their homeland. Two broad oceans lie to the east and west of us, while north and south of us are only friendly nations of whose intentions and power we have no fear. Thus, the instinct of our people in regard to their ocean defense is a sound instinct.

There is great possibility of protection in the fact that we have the Atlantic Ocean on our East and the Pacific between us and Asia. So long as those oceans are under our own or friendly control, their broad waters constitute an insuperable barrier to any armies which may be built up by would-be aggressor governments. But that condition of friendly control is imperative. If it should be lost, the oceans over night would become easy channels for the path of attack against us.

The development of modern air power greatly intensifies this necessity of friendly control of the oceans. It now makes it necessary for us to command not only the reaches of ocean adjacent to our own shores but the entire reach of the oceans surrounding the Western Continent; for, if hostile nations possessing powerful armies and air power can once make a landing on the shores of our weaker neighbor nations either north or south of us, our immunity is gone.

It would then become a comparatively simple matter for them to establish air bases within striking distance of the great industrial cities which now fill our country. And the only way in which we could prevent this would be the intolerable method of ourselves maintaining armies large enough to command the areas of our continent for thousands of miles beyond our own borders. Such a condition would transform the good-neighbor relations which now prevail throughout the American republics into the same abhorrent system of forceful domination which we are seeking to keep out of the Hemisphere.

In short, to the nations of America friendly control of the surrounding oceans is a condition of the reign of freedom and mutual independence which now prevails in that continent.

Control of the Ocean

For over one hundred years the control of the Atlantic Ocean has been exercised by the British Fleet. By the Washington Treaty of 1922 Great Britain voluntarily consented to parity between her fleet and ours, and thus admitted us to an equal share in that control.

The significant feature to us of this century-old condition has been that a country speaking our language, possessing our traditions of individual and legal freedom, and inhabited by a population from which considerably more than 50 per cent of our own population is descended, has been accepted by us as a dominant factor in the ocean defense upon which our safety and mode of life depend. During that century we have accommodated our whole method of life to that situation. We have maintained no large standing armies. We have built populous cities upon our seacoast which are easily vulnerable to attack from the Atlantic Ocean. We have, in short, adopted a mode of national life which is dependent upon the continuance of a sea power of which we ourselves feel in no apprehension.

Today that situation is gravely threatened. The British Isles, which have been a fortress against any despotic approach to our shores through the northern reaches of the Atlantic, are threatened both by attacks from the air and blockade from the sea.

If their Government should fall either from starvation or from attack, the British Fleet, if it survived at all, would have no adequate base for its continued operations. If the British Isles should fall, all of the great shipyards of Britain would pass into the hands of the aggressor nations, and their maritime shipbuilding capacity, thus augmented, would become six or seven times as large as our own.

Under such conditions our own Fleet would be quite unable to protect the Western Hemisphere from the overwhelming sea power which would then confront it. Even today its tonnage is exceeded by the combined tonnage of the Axis powers and, with the enormous perponderance in building capacity which they would then have, command of the entire seas surrounding us would in time inevitably pass into their hands.

More Time Needed

Furthermore, we have only just begun to build up our military and air defenses. At least a year will pass before we can have an Army and an Air Force adequate to meet the air and ground forces which could be brought against us if the control of the seas passed into Axis hands.

Ten months ago we began to build up those air and ground defenses and the progress which has thus far been made has been satisfactory and has surpassed our expectations. But the stubborn fact remains that an adequately constructed and trained air force and Army in a country of this size cannot be created in less than a minimum of two years fit to meet the air forces and Army which Germany has been spending six years in producing.

Time is the essential factor and time cannot be had if sea power is lost. Today the wide-flung forces of the British Navy are threatened in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and in Malaysia. Those thinly spread forces today alone are securing to us that precious time.

None of these facts are new. They have been unfolded before the eyes of us all, if we would take the trouble to read the lesson. They have been the motive of the policy and action of our Government thus far and our people understand them and have approved the course which the Government has so far followed.

Not only have enormous appropriations been passed by the Congress for our own defense but a statute, the so-called Lease and Lend Act, has been passed expressly for the purpose of furnishing aid to Britain and those other beleaguered nations whose defense the Congress has deemed necessary to our own defense. Under that Act, seven billion more dollars have been appropriated to effectuate that assistance.

All of these statutes have been passed by overwhelming majorities.

Lifeline Threatened

Now it is becoming every day more clear that all this alone is not sufficient. The lifeline of Great Britain is threatened. The highwater mark of the Nazi effort is at hand in the shape of an attack on the shipping which furnishes Britain with the means and the nourishment to maintain her battle. Not only does the blockade imperil the delivery to Great Britain of the munitions which we are sending her but the supplies of the food necessary for her population are already becoming gradually impaired. What are we going to do about it?

By the grace of fortune this most dangerous threat on all the threatening horizon is an attack which, if we will, we can sucessfully meet. While we are struggling to build up an uncompleted Army and an uncompleted Air Force, we have at our hands a naval instrument prepared and ready for just such an emergency in our defense.

Right now at this crossroads of history it is within our power, if we choose to use that instrument, to turn the tide of darkness back from the Atlantic world and, while it is thus held in check, to gain the means which will preclude it forever from attaining its full purpose.

For many years we have been building and maintaining this Navy. We call it our first line of defense. It has been our pride. In it are serving in the cause of patriotism the flower of our young manhood. If today that Navy should make secure the seas for the delivery of our munitions to Great Britain, it will render as great a service to our own country and to the preservation of American freedom as it has ever rendered in all its glorious history.

Supplementing the efforts of the British Navy, it can render secure all of the oceans—north and south, west and east—which surround our continent. In that way it can help to hold in check the onward rush of the tide of Naziism until the other defense forces of all the democracies are completed. This would eventually and permanently confine the malign forces of despotism until the virus has run its course and the tide of freedom has begun to rise again.

Quick Action Vital

On the other hand, if our Navy's assistance should be withheld until the power of the British Fleet and Nation is broken, its own power of execution would at once shrink to but an impotent fraction of what it could do at the present moment.

If we should allow the present strategic moment to pass until the power of the British Navy is gone, the power of our Navy would become merely a secondary power instead of the decisive and winning power in the world contest. Is it conceivable that the American people would allow this to happen?

After the carefully determined course which we have pursued until this moment; after the clear statements and appeals which have been made by our President in respect to the danger which confronts us; after the overwhelming response to his appeals which has been made by the Congress; after we have taken our place definitely behind the warring democracies and against the aggressor nations in the defense of our freedom; after providing for billions worth of munitions to carry on that defense and while we hold in our hands the instrument ready and able to make all these steps effective, shall we now flinch and permit these munitions to be sunk in the Atlantic Ocean?

Our entire history shows no precedent to make such a supposition credible. Neither the Government nor people of the United States have ever given occasion to make any one believe that such an act of irresponsibility and indecision would be possible.

Illegal Blockade

The unrestricted submarine warfare which Germany is carrying on in the North Atlantic, sinking ships without warning and without the possibility of saving the lives of their crews, is not a legal blockade under the rules of marine warfare. It has never been recognized as lawful by the United States. America's spokesmen at international conferences have again and again condemned it as a form of piracy. It was expressly the violation of law and humanity involved in unrestricted submarine warfare which, in 1917, caused the President and Congress to take up arms in defense of the freedom of the seas.

Today, Germany by these same illegal means is not only seeking to frighten our commerce and our vessels from the Atlantic; she has extended even into the Western Hemisphere a zone into which she has forbidden us to enter. Hitler has not only torn up all the rules of international law, but he is expanding his lawless activities into our Hemisphere.

Our Government is acting with care and prudence. But our own self-defense requires that limits should be put to lawless aggression on the ocean. The President has said that we must not allow the steps which we have already taken to become ineffective.

I do not minimize the danger which confronts us. This is an occasion for grave seriousness, but not for gloom or despondency. I have studied the military potency of the Axis powers and I do not underestimate the courage of their men in battle. But I also know well the initiative, the ready aptitude and the courage of the men of this country. I have become familiar with the plans which are being made by our military and naval leaders for our defense. Provided that we all act with promptness and a united spirit, I have full faith in the outcome.

Sacrifice Necessary

But I am not one of those who think that the priceless freedom of our country can be saved without sacrifice. I cannot. That has not been the way by which during millions of years humanity has slowly and painfully toiled upward toward a better and more humane civilization. The men who suffered at Valley Forge and won at Yorktown gave more than money to the cause of freedom.

Today, a small group of evil leaders have taught the young men of Germany that the freedom of other men and nations must be destroyed. Today, those young men are ready to die for that perverted conviction. Unless we on our side are ready to sacrifice and, if need be, die for the conviction that the freedom of America must be saved, it will not be saved. Only by a readiness for the same sacrifice can that freedom be preserved.

Win Press Scholarships

Natalie Henry
Of Canton, China.

Everett A. Bauman
Of Joliet, Ill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Newspaper scholarships have been awarded Natalie Henry of Canton, China, and Everett A. Bauman of Joliet, Ill., for study of the South American press, Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, announced today.

Miss Henry, daughter of Dr. James M. Henry, Provost of Lingnan University, Canton, China, will be employed for a year on the editorial staff of "El Tiempo" in Bogota, Colombia, and will receive traveling expenses from New York to Bogota. The scholarship, offered for the first time, is provided by Enrique Santos, member of the Colombian Senate and co-director of "El Tiempo."

The other scholarship, presented by the Moore-McCormack Line, in honor of Professor Emeritus Charles Phillips Cooper of the School of Journalism faculty, will enable Mr. Bauman to study in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and provides for his return home any time within one year.

World's Great and Famous Honor Dorothy Thompson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Messages from President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain; Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, and Thomas Mann, famous German writer expatriate, headlined the public accolade tendered Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist and political commentator, at the Hotel Astor here last night. The dinner, to which 3,000 persons came, including representatives of most of the Nazi-invaded European countries, applauded her vigorous summons for their united demand "that America be put at once upon a total war footing."

"Our ability to avoid war will be exactly commensurate to our strength," she said. "Let us demand for President Roosevelt the power and the authority completely to mobilize and organize the economic and moral strength of this country. Let us not make the mistake of every other nation in waiting too long."

Accepting a bust of herself sculptured by Jo Davidson and presented by Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, Miss Thompson addressed herself directly to the President's mother to say that the President would have to be the first to meet the American "rendezvous with destiny" of which he spoke in 1936.

"Perhaps only a few hours intervene between now and the greatest decision any man has ever had to make for his fellow-men," she said.

The President's message to Miss Thompson said that "through dark years of totalitarian assault on all that we hold most dear, your clear and consistent defense of democracy has been a force of incalculable value in formulating public opinion and arousing all Americans to the necessity of eternal vigilance, which now as always is the price of liberty."

Mr. Churchill hailed her as showing "what one valiant woman can do with the power of the pen," and declared that "freedom and humanity are her grateful debtors."

Among those to speak their tribute were Wendell L. Willkie, George Theunis, one-time Belgian Prime Minister; Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador; Count Carlo Sforza, one-time Italian Foreign Minister; Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader; Sigrid Undset, Norwegian writer, and Henry Bernstein, expatriate playwright deprived of his French citizenship.

Arranged by Dr. Frank Kingdon with a committee of sponsors headed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the dinner theme was Miss Thompson's "great services to our democracy and her valiant battle against Naziism," and $5,000 was handed to her to start a Fund for The Defense of Human Rights.

Miss Thompson's own speech was a declaration of her personal and social creed, evolved "out of 18 years of gradual dawning experience, plus the torrential cataract of the last two years." It called for a revolution, she said, "based upon the individual person and upon his desire to improve himself as a human being." Included were statements that "all ownership, whether of resources, or of skills for their development, is wealth in trust for the people as a whole;" that "possession must be justified by use;" that in the social order "the mechanic is not inferior to the scholar, nor the scholar to the mechanic" and that "compensation for various activities should not vary so greatly that vastly differing social classes are created."

To her, she continued, the symbol of American democracy was "a ring made up of three rings that lock together in a fourth circle representing the globe, held between two hands," to show a Nation defended "by the clasped hands of millions of brothers for the purpose of making it once again, as it has been before in history, the hope of the world."

Defining democracy as "the sovereignty of humanity through cooperative action freely discussed and freely executed," Miss Thompson held that "the democracies are endangered not only because they have not got enough guns, but because they have been bracing themselves against the yearnings of all human beings to achieve what they have not yet achieved and to be what they are not."

Spain Puts Galarza In Important Post

By the Associated Press

Madrid May 7

Col. Valentin Galarza Morante, of the Army General Staff, was named Minister of the Interior, one of the most important posts in Spain, last night.

The powers of the post previously had been held personally by Generalissimo Francisco Franco himself.

Colonel Galarza now has control of the police, press and communications. Prior to last night's appointment he was Undersecretary to the President of the Spanish Cabinet.

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You will find that the advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to various types of schools in many sections of the country. Consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

If you do not find the school to fill your requirements advertised in current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fifty-sixth Season of Pops Begins—New Films in Prospect

Piston's 'Incredible Flutist' Played at Opening Concert

Spring received the official nod of approval from Symphony Hall last evening when Arthur Fiedler raised his baton to begin the fifty-sixth season of Pop concerts.

Inside the hall everything was as it should be. The painters had been busy since the conclusion of the regular Symphony series changing the dignified maroon of the walls into the traditional Pops shade of green. The chandelier with its amber lights had been taken out of winter storage and lowered into position over the platform. The candelabra were in place, and so was the gilt lattice work. Around the podium were banked peach-colored gladioli—rushing the horticultural season a bit, perhaps, but no one is likely to object to that.

The program was in Mr. Fiedler's characteristic vein, light enough to be pleasing and substantial enough to be satisfying. It dipped into the operatic repertory, with the entr'acte from "The Daughter of the Regiment" to recall recent memories. It glanced in the direction of Wagner with excerpts from the third act of "Die Meistersinger." And it turned briefly to Offenbach with the overture to "Orpheus in Hades."

The most ambitious item of the evening was Walter Piston's suite, "The Incredible Flutist." This is music that goes well with the mood of the Pops, and the audience was quick to show its approval, calling the composer to his feet to bow several times from his place at a table near the center of the hall. Likewise well suited to the occasion was the Triumphal March from Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf."

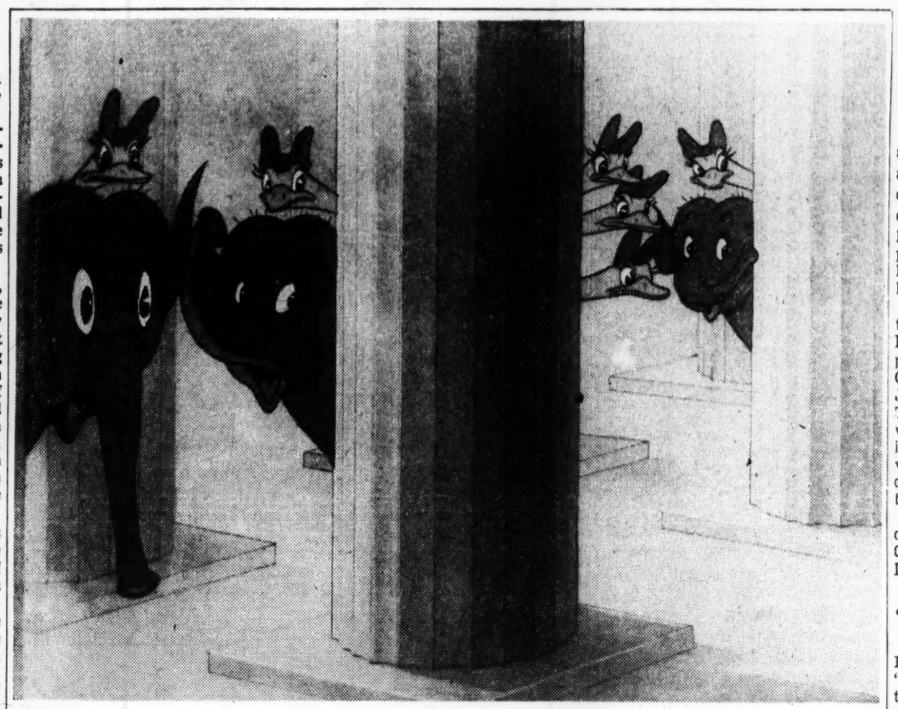
The musicians, like the audience, seemed to enjoy the opening of the lighter season of music. They whirled through Enesco's First Roumanian Rhapsody, racing around the musical corners at a rate that would be a violation of almost any traffic regulations. And they turned their attention with so much enthusiasm to the polka from Shostakovitch's "Golden Age," which was offered as an encore piece, that they were obliged to repeat it.

There must be waltzes in a Pops program. Last evening the choice fell on Josef Strauss' "Music of the Spheres" in the melodious Viennese tradition. Add the Lecuona-Gould "Andalucia," and the Oxford Street March from Eric Coates' "London Again," which Mr. Fiedler had placed on his program for a concluding note of timely significance and the Pops had been successfully launched once more on a new season.

E. F. M.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" Arranged by Alfred Pochon for String Orchestra
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prevost
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms



Walt Disney Productions

Disney Decoration for the Ballet

Scene from Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours" in "Fantasia." The film is now in its final week at the Majestic.

Loretta Young, Joel McCrea Head Casts of Incoming Films

"The Lady from Cheyenne," is announced as the principal item in a new double bill arriving Thursday at the Keith Memorial. The companion feature will be "The Model Wife." A third item on the program will be a new issue of the March of Time, "Crisis in the Atlantic."

Loretta Young and Robert Preston have the leading roles in "The Lady from Cheyenne." In the supporting cast are Edward Arnold, Gladys George, Frank Craven, Jessie Ralph, and Samuel S. Hinds. The story is about a young teacher who goes to Wyoming, takes a hand in politics, and wins the vote for women as the readiest means she can discover to check corrupt frontier politicians.

In "Model Wife," the cast includes Joan Blondell, Dick Powell, Charles Ruggles, Lee Bowman, Lucile Watson, and Ruth Donnelly.

★ ★ ★

'Reaching for the Sun'

Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew, and Eddie Bracken head the cast of "Reaching for the Sun," coming to the Metropolitan Thursday in a new double bill. The story is about a clam digger who leaves his native Michigan woods for the automobile factories in Detroit to earn enough money to buy an outboard motor. Mr. McCrea plays the role, and Miss Drew that of the girl he marries. The dramatic conflict arises from her desire to live in the city and his to return to the wilderness. William A. Wellman directed. Among those in the supporting cast are Albert Dekker, Billy Gilbert, and Regis Toomey.

"Power Dive," the companion feature, has something to do with a "geodetic-plastic" plane. Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Roger Pryor, Helen Mack, Cliff Edwards, and Billy Lee are the principal players. James Hogan directed.

★ ★ ★

At Paramount and Fenway

"The Great Lie," starring Bette Davis, will head the bill at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. In the supporting cast are George Brent, Mary Astor, Lucile Watson, Hattie McDaniel, and Grant Mitchell. Edmund Goulding directed. The film has been seen previously at the Metropolitan.

The companion feature will be "The Knockout," with Arthur Kennedy, Olympe Bradna, Virginia Field, Anthony Quinn, and Cliff Edwards among the players.

★ ★ ★

Chaplin Festival

As has been announced previously, the Fine Arts Theater will begin a Chaplin Festival Thursday. The films to be shown are "The Vagabond," "The Immigrant," "The Adventurer," "The Cure," "The Count," and "Easy Street."

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

Ina Ray Hutton and her band will be on the stage of the Keith Boston for four days beginning Thursday. A double bill of films is promised. One of them is "Double Date," with Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel; the other "Scattergood Baines," with Guy Kibbee in the principal role.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Robert Benchley's comedy, "Waiting for Baby," will head the program of short features coming Friday to the South Station Theater. Other items will be "The Story of the Monroe Doctrine," "Eyes on Brazil," "Capitol Highlights," "Fencing at West Point," Pniky Tomlin musical, Popeye cartoon, Leon Errol comedy, and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix Theater will include a Paderewski film concert, a film on the Nazis in Brazil, Benchley comedy, a tour of San Francisco and its Chinatown, "Ice Capers," "Sword Play," a Disney cartoon, and half an hour of newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the features at the Exeter will be "Flight from Destiny," with Thomas Mitchell and Geraldine Fitzgerald, and "Easy Living" with Jean Arthur and Ray Milland.

© Vitagraph

Bette Davis

In "The Great Lie," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Dance Notebook

Post-season activities continue at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater in New York. Now comes Agnes de Mille, collaborating with the American Actors' Company, to present "a combination of dramatic, musical and dance material arising out of our American folklore," on May 11 and 18.

For extra-studio activities, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their company have given performances at the Washington Irving High School and the Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater, and Miss Humphrey will be in charge of the Dance Workshop Group at the Bennington School of the Arts next summer.

★ ★ ★

'Liberty Song'

Helen Tamiris, also free-lancing in her New York studio this season, closed her final series of programs on April 27 with a bill which included the new "Liberty Song," with a group of four popular songs of the Revolutionary period as musical background for a theme relating America's problems of that time to America's problems today. Other pieces were "As in a Dream," "Floor Show," and the popular "Nine Negro Spirituals." In this brave venture Miss Tamiris was assisted by her dance group, Genevieve Pitot, composer-accompanist, and a group of singers.

★ ★ ★

Ballet-Opera

Paul Bowles is in Mexico, it is said, working on the first ballet-opera to be composed in this hemisphere. The title is "Las Pastoreles," and it is based on a Mexican Christmas play. Earlier in the season it was predicted that Lincoln Kirstein would produce the ballet-opera Mr. Bowles is now working on, that José Martinez would supply native material and that he and Lew Christensen would work on the choregraphy—all of course to be performed by a revived American Ballet Caravan.

Mr. Bowles, who composed the "Yankee Clipper" score for that company, is more currently the composer of incidental music for some of Saroyan's plays and for "Twelfth Night," "Liberty Jones," and "Watch on the Rhine."

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Come Summer

The Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop, at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, is planning for its third barnstorming season, Aug. 1-20, a tour of Colorado and Wyoming, with a production "on a timely subject, correlating dance, drama, and music," title to be announced.

Barns, schoolhouses, and theaters constitute their playhouses; gold miners from Hahn's Peak, ranchers from the cattle country, and University groups, their audiences. Student stage crews learn to adapt sets to the huge hay barn of the A-Bar-A Ranch and the beautiful new theaters of the University of Wyoming and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center alike.

★ ★ ★

Graffs at Fieldstone

The Graff Ballet, headed by Grace and Kurt Graff, is already in residence at Fieldstone, their summer home in Newfane, Vt., where country life blends happily with practice and rehearsals for their third transcontinental tour to begin next fall. They will appear in some of the summer theaters from time to time.

★ ★ ★

New Dance Books

The Macmillan Company announces for publication in May a symposium compiled and edited by Frederick Rand Rogers, called "Dance: A Basic Educational Technique." Lecturers and dancers who participated in the dance symposium conducted by Dr. Rogers in 1939, when he was professor of education at Boston University, have contributed.

"The American Primer," by Dorsha Hayes, New York painter (and dancer) contains some extremely controversial, even questionable, suppositions regarding American modern dancers, according to an editorial in the May issue of Dance Observer. She is quoted as saying of the American modern dance that it is a "brew of darkness, stressing force and violence. It expresses the Nazi spirit, it does not reflect the spirit of our democracy." Nothing could be further from the truth.

M. L.

Opera at Deertrees

Opera will be given at Deertrees, Maine, this summer, instead of drama. Enrica Clay Dillon will hold a school session, July 1-Aug. 31, with courses in productions of opera.

© Paramount

Jean Parker and Richard Arlen

In "Power Dive," co-feature with "Reaching for the Sun," at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday.

Music Notes

Edith Stearns, pianist, will give a recital in the Little Theater, Boston University, Monday evening. The program includes Bach's "Italian" Concerto, two Sonatas by Soler, Beethoven's opus 110, Brahms' Capriccio, Chopin's Etude, op. 10, No. 8, and items by Albeniz, Schumann-Liszt, and Liszt.

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To Honor Dvorak

Wheaton College will observe on Sunday evening the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Antonin Dvořák. The choir of 90 women's voices and the Massachusetts WPA Symphony Orchestra of 60 men will present the Stabat Mater in Cole Memorial Chapel. Prof. Frank W. Ramseyer, head of the department of music, and Prof. Carl A. Garabedian, organist, have been preparing for this celebration since the spring of 1938, when one of the movements was presented by the choir and the Rhode Island WPA Symphony Orchestra.

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Pons-Lehmann-Horowitz

Lily Pons, Lotte Lehmann, and Vladimir Horowitz will be presented in a series of concerts next season in Symphony Hall by Anita Davis-Chase. Each of these artists was acclaimed by capacity audiences here last winter. The recitals are scheduled for Sept. 30, Oct. 22, and Feb. 1.

Portraiture and Mr. Lake

By Dorothy Adlow

Portraits painted by Albert L. Lake are on view at the Boston Art Club.

Portraiture continues to be the specialization of most painters. There is a long list of portraitists in any community, and each has spent years in attaining proficiency. In Boston there has been particular emphasis upon face painting; the tradition and practice reaches well back into Colonial times. Our portrait painters have worked faithfully at the task, achieving results that do not command attention and admiration commensurate with the effort invested in them.

Albert Lake has made of the portrait something more than a good record of outward appearance. He has had many interesting sitters and he has endowed their features with a quality of amiableness and geniality. He seems at his best when he is not constrained by the need to perfect details, when, as in "Drama Student," he can paint a picture, not merely a portrait. In other words, the artist finds his stride unencumbered when his imagination feels free. Outstanding portraits are those of Mrs. Edouard du Buron, Mrs. Harold Caleb Dalton, and Joseph Earl Perry.

Because the portraitist concentrates on the details which add up to a good likeness, he tends to let slip considerations requisite in the planning of a picture as a whole. Take the background. Somehow it seems separate, unintegrated with the foreground. The tradition in portraiture has tended toward softening outlines, enveloping the figure with atmospheric texture, making the background a context and not merely a mount.

That he is operating in a spatial environment is more evident in Mr. Lake's portrayals of dancers. These pictures are composed and conceived in a tridimensional pattern. This is a consideration of aesthetics which has been ignored on the whole in our traditional schooling. It is a matter that has been treated with breadth and intelligence by painters of the Modern French School. Cézanne's distortions were a clumsy attempt to dislodge the figure from this enclosure.

★ ★ ★

Grace Horne Galleries

Paintings by Pat Erickson and George Yater are on exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries.

Miss Erickson's pictures are flooded with colors which seem intended to impart a visionary quality. Painted in oil on gesso, the pigment is thin and transparent and looks like water color. There are portraits and still-lifes depicted in a dream-like and allusive imagery. She seems to work more from intuition than from a practiced technique and the pictures carry weight through association and suggestion rather than understanding of the evocative and energizing qualifications of color and rhythm and formal design.

George Yater shows water colors made at various centers from Provincetown to New Orleans. He is observant and definitive and he describes genre scenes with clarity. Drawing counts for a good deal in these water colors. Sometimes Mr. Yater is in a more detached and meditative mood and paints in the decorative and flat manner of Japanese colored wood-block prints.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—"Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner and presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—Short films: 2, 5, 8. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:10. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and his band. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Personal Column," Maurice Chevalier. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings and Charles Coburn. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"It's a Wonderful World," James Stewart and Claudette Colbert. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "San Quentin," Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee, 2:30; evening performance, 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—"Pot o' Gold," Horace Heidt and his musical knights. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs." 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and his band. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"South of Panama," Roger Pryor. 10:25 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10:05. "Robbers of the Range," Tim Holt. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay—"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Shadows on the Stairs." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Paderewski Plays." "The Moonlight Sonata," 'Second Hungarian Rhapsody,' and 'Polonaise.'" 'March of Time," "The Nazi in Argentina," "Information, Please." "Take It or Leave It With Bob Hawk." "Deserts of America," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—"March of Time." "Information, Please." "Tomorrow's Stars." "Popular Science." "Gene Krupa," cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous.

Trans-Lux—"District Attorney." Peter Lorre. 9:38 a. m., 12:29, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Blockade." Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:20, 9:55.

Uptown—"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy, Lucille Ball, and Edmond O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin, Elizabeth Patterson, Marjorie Rambeau. 3:10, 6:45, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Footlight Fever." Alan Mowbray. 1:45 and 8. **Allston:** "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Federal Fugitive." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Street of Memories," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 4:59, 8:10. "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Brookline Village: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," G. Pallette. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Lady Vanishes" Margaret Lockwood. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Horse Feathers," with the Marx Bros. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 3:15, 9:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:45, 7:50.

Dorchester: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Noland. "Meet the Chump," 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:15, 9:30. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:54, 6:45, 9:52. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:08, 8:21.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Murder Among Friends," 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. 2:52, 8:23. "Pride of the Bowery," 1:40, 7:10, 10:05.

Park: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Gene Pallette and R. Quigley. 1:40 and 7:40.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:53, 10:08. "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. 1:49, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 9. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Here Comes Happiness." 2, 5:13, 8:26. "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29.

Mystic: "Sleepers West," L. Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Housekeeper's Daughter." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: Cooking School: 1:30. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. 2:30, 8. "Scotland Yard," 4:13, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:30 an 7:30.

Medford: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "You're the One." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 3:30, 9:10. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari.

QUINCY—Quincy: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt and Fay Wray.

Strand: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

REVERE — Boulevard: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-in: "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. "Woman of War," Elsie Janis and Wendie Barrie. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny," 2 and 8.

Central: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Little Abner." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Mummy's Hand." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Haunted Honeymoon." Robert Montgomery. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell. "Devil's Pipe Line." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Leon Errol and Helen Parrish. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Great Mr. Nobody," Thomas Mitchell. 2:09, 7:54. "Flight From Destiny," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 3:45, 9:25.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Melody for Three." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March. 1:30 and 7:30.

WATERTOWN SQUARE: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Caught in the Act." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Men Without Souls." Jon Litel and Rochelle Hudson. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Virginia" Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:27, 7:57. "Street of Memories," Lyman Roberts. 2:10, 6:40, 9:57.

Ray Jones; © Universal Pictures

Loretta Young

In "The Lady From Cheyenne," film coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

New Cotton Prints Feature Early American Motifs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our most engaging, our most modern American clothes this summer will be made of cotton. Americans have been wearing cotton—and liking it—since that little handful of colonists came over from England to Jamestown in Virginia back in 1607 and began its cultivation here. Of course China and India and Persia, centuries ago, knew the filminess and toughness of cottons. It was an old story to them. But what America did more than any other country to further a broad use of cotton, was to stand behind Eli Whitney, who invented the cotton gin. This invention sent the use of cotton soaring. Instead of its taking one person two years to turn out an average bale of cotton, removing the seeds by hand, three to fifteen bales are produced by one machine in a single day. This made cotton cloth abundant. Today our American textile designers are making it look more beautiful than it has ever looked before, and in a way more American. With open minds and eager keenness, plus very fine cameras, they are discovering America from a designer's viewpoint. And the results are interesting. So new themes and style motifs for American cottons—inspired by America, manufactured by America—are worn and enjoyed by Americans.

Quaint Old Designs

Besides Truman Bailey—Marian Stephenson, Dorothy Cox and many California textile designers are translating American life in terms of fashion designs.

Marian Stephenson toured the country from Maine to Virginia, and now gives us her versions in textile designs of Patroon, Pilgrim and gay Cavalier, highlighting them with quaint ship lanterns, amusing weather vanes, and solid, attention-commanding door-knockers. Long accustomed to the European scene, she marvels now that so much right beneath her feet at home formerly escaped her. Thanks to her collaboration with a clever and appreciative manufacturer of cottons, her designs are available in summer cottons.

Old Favorites Available Too

Old Pennsylvania Dutch wedding chests, round-faced little angels reproduced from the yellowing pages of old documents, and the very atmosphere of Bucks County itself, down in Pennsylvania where she owns a home, were lively enough themes to enable Dorothy Cox to build a whole line of designs for summer cottons.

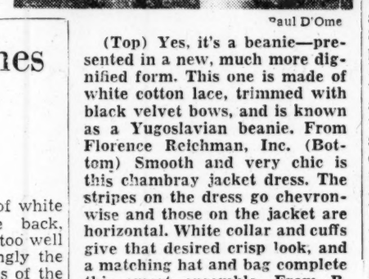
All the old cotton favorites are also to be had this year. The voiles, dimities, batistes and muslins are adapted to the slim silhouette. Chambray, the humble seersucker, denim, oxford and sailcloth lead the sportswear group: calico and unbleached muslins are grand for broomstick skirts. Piqué goes everywhere from the most formal parties to the most casual beach supper, while organdies, plain or embroidered, capture and hold all the romance of summer.

Paul D'Ome

(Top) The perfect golfing dress is this good-looking tailored chambray made by a famous shirtmaker. Note the new action sleeves. From B. Altman & Co.

Paul D'Ome

(Top) Graceful but dramatic is this white cotton piqué evening dress. For a dash of color there are green rhinestone buttons. From B. Altman & Co. (Bottom) For cycling this three-piece lightweight slack suit with printed blouse is fashionably correct. B. Altman & Co.



Paul D'Ome

(Top) Yes, it's a beanie—presented in a new, much more dignified form. This one is made of white cotton lace, trimmed with black velvet bows, and is known as a Yugoslavian beanie. From Florence Reichman, Inc. (Bottom) Smooth and very chic is this chambray jacket dress. The stripes on the dress go chevron-wise and those on the jacket are horizontal. White collar and cuffs give that desired crisp look, and a matching hat and bag complete this smart ensemble. From B. Altman & Co.

Tina Leser's Hawaiian Clothes Smack of Gay Polynesia

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hawaiian designs are becoming an important part of the American fashion picture? Yes—why not? Those blue-green isles of the Pacific with their rich background of Polynesian graciousness, have much to contribute. Especially now that Tina Leser, Philadelphia-born American fashion designer who makes her home in Hawaii, is bringing us their tropic airiness in in the form of delightful beach and play clothes.

For five years Tina Leser has been designing, in her Honolulu Shop, clothes for the smart American women living in the islands, as well as for those who pass through on their travels. Last season she brought her first collection of hand-painted cottons here to show them—"in America," as we all say, though goodness knows why we forget that Hawaii is America too. And just recently Tina Leser has presented this season's originals, delightful clothes which smack of Persia and the Orient as well as of Philippine laborers in the rice fields and native Hawaiian fishermen. It is an imaginative, yet thoroughly sound group of play clothes. Naturally coolness and freedom are the principal themes, together with a dash of Polynesian humor as sunny as are the native daughters of those sun-drenched tropic isles.

A Chinese note crops up in the Beach Boy slacks of white crepe with lacquer-red trousers. Tina Leser says these are a pet idea of hers, the point being that a clever little circular skirt of white gallantly covers up the back, which doesn't always look too well in trousers. Accommodatingly the skirt ends at the side seams of the trousers. These end just below the knee, finished with a turned-up cuff.

Her Polaka Dresses

She shows, too, a group of Polaka dresses—practical, cool, and as simple as the little wash dresses you wore to school when you were seven. They are of navy and white-checked Polaka cloth with knee-length ballerina skirts, short cap sleeves, and generous square necks. A Beach-to-Lunch ensemble in the group consists of bra, shorts and beach dress. A two-piece Polaka jacket suit is edged with white; and a Souwester four-piece suit, with spray-resistant sail-canvas slacks, jacket blouse and hat of Polaka cloth, is ready for anything that sails. All are clothes to play in when it is hotter than hot.

A one-piece sun suit, worn with a jacket and skirt of deep green Tarpaulin cloth, makes you think of quiet, deep-fed pools. The sun suit is made of an exquisite print which Tina Leser designed from the Lauhalla—a tree which finds a place for its roots on the lonesome atolls of the South Seas. This designer's feeling for the Lauhalla tree is apparent again in her use of detachable pockets, made of the actual Lauhalla fiber, on a white casual dress of dull-faced sharkskin, the pockets in the same weave as are the native mats. And these pockets are matched—in all their honey-colored loveliness—by bags and hats.

As tropical as anything can be is this designer's Bread Fruit pinafore—made of Polaka cloth appliquéd with a botanist's own dream of a bread fruit design. The pinafore is worn over a play suit of white linen.

Uses Everything at Hand

Sponges, shells, cork, bits of coral and sea weed—all the seashore trinkets that wash up on Hawaii's sunny white beaches, just out of reach of the curling, creaming waves, are grist to the imagination of talented Tina Leser. A visit to Kewallo basin where the Japanese fishing boats bob endlessly on violet-blue waters, and the sturdy little brown fishermen wind and unwind their colorful nets, inspired her to design a purple linen casual dress in dull sharkskin with a flame-colored fish net drawn from shoulder to waist, snaring in its folds a school of flickering goldfish.

Cotton day dresses, and dinner and evening gowns in her collection, are nicely proportioned and gay. A dancing dress of organza in three tones of purple-black, aqua, and off-white, printed with her black bird of paradise design, is called "Tango." The same dress in printed taffeta, over underskirts of contrasting color, rustles with the swishing whisper of the wind in the Ti leaves.

"Merry-Go-Round" sets you listening for the familiar whine of "Pop-Goes-the-Weasel." It is an evening dress of white organza with a yellow canvas midriff trimmed with brass rings and glistening mirrors. The skirt—hand painted with a giraffe, a pig and a few fabulous merry-go-round creatures in carnival mood, is topped with a red tent-top jacket. "Come, be gay as we are in Hawaii," it signals with every fling of its wide bias skirt.

Clarepotter Is a Sportswoman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An American designer of sportswear, Clarepotter, made Paris aware of American sports life and its particular brand of clothes, long before other American designers had awakened to their possibilities.

An outdoor person herself, Mrs. Clarepotter, as she is known non-professionally, enjoys horseback riding, tennis, and the feel of a trowel in her hand in the garden. With these loves goes a fondness for Dalmatian dogs, and a soft spot for blue-eyed Siamese cats.

She took her first look at the world from the unromantic confines of Jersey City. The Art Students' League, Pratt Institute in New York, and an apprenticeship served under the expert guidance of Edward L. Mayer (where her first job was as a designer of embroidery), served as a basis for her success in cutting, fitting, and pattern cutting.

Clarepotter is now associated with the Seventh Avenue wholesale house of Charles Nudelman. Special colors play an important part in her collections and she delights in creating new colors, for which she does all the research, and in the discovery of new materials. There is no dependence on sketches where Clarepotter is concerned. When she knows what she wants, when she has the perfect color and the correct material before her, she sets boldly about accomplishing her purpose. "And all you need to become a designer," she admits guilelessly in spite of the large salary she draws, "is a knowledge of clothes and good taste." Clarepotter enjoys them both.

Neatness Is Essential

Once you know yourself—your face, figure, type, what colors are yours (that's all!)—you arrive at that most vital point in dressing, neatness. No woman, no matter how perfect her frock, face, and figure, can be well-dressed if her slip shows, her stocking seams are crooked, her shoes run over, her gloves are dirty. These truths are self-evident. But tidiness takes time and forethought and occasional midnight oil—plus a full-length mirror to see yourself in. Neatness takes effort—but how it pays!

Tailored Dress For Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new evening dresses make you wonder why you can't spend the rest of your natural existence at balls. They are divided into three general classes—tailored fantasies, long slim-torso dresses, and romantic bouffants in lace and organza.

In the tailored group we find a dress of immeasurable individuality and charm. Its skirt, rustling softly with its yards and yards of bias Malmaison silk faille, is worn with a shirtwaist of impeccable black Chantilly lace. The waist is fastened with jeweled buttons and tucked into a square-buckled tailored taffeta belt. A similar effect is brought about by combining a gypsy skirt of gay-colored stripes with a blond lace blouse that is softened with glowing bishop sleeves.

A slim-fitted bodice of black silk jersey and a bouffant skirt of shirred black tulle combine to form one version of the slim-torso evening dress.

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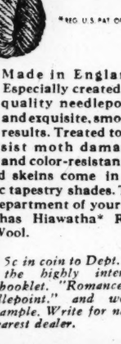

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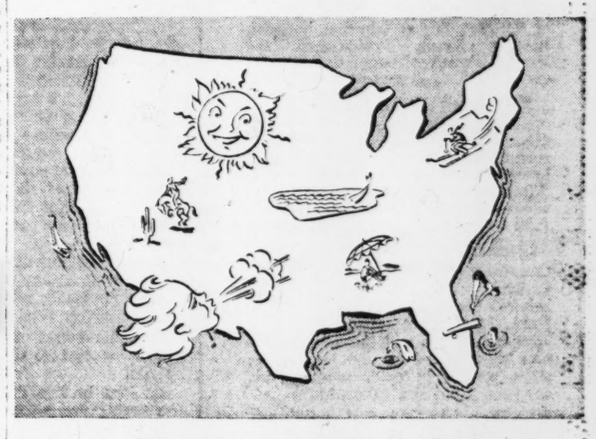

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The Home Forum

The Rains Are Over

WHEN IT WAS SPRING, I was wishing the grass would stay green and the wild flowers stay bright forever. I didn't like to look forward to the summer sun turning the grass tawny and withering mountain lilacs.

Now that time has come. The rains are over. The hills are golden bright, the river has stopped flowing, and the canyon creek has lost its voice. Because grass is no longer green, leaves of sycamores, cottonwoods, and willows look greener than ever—as if the grass had willed them its color. The leaves of tobacco bushes are smoky blue-green, live oaks are dark green, sage brush is gray-green. We notice each touch of green in these days.

The wild flowers that are left are the warmest colored ones. Reds and yellows predominate, with only a few pale lavenders and blues.

* * *

May is harvest time. Sheaves of barley decorate the fields; oat hay has been cut, raked, and pitched into shocks. Horses pull loaded hay-racks from fields to barns.

With a long dry summer ahead, it is good to have a barn full of hay. When you ride barnward atop a load, you stretch flat on your back, breath the richness of new hay, look at the sky, and feel utterly contented.

It is time to plant something green for the cows to enjoy during the dry time. Field corn is a good crop, young roasting ears being a treat for humans, and juicy stalks being a treat for cows. Cattle are going to be happy in midsummer if they can have some sudan grass or wonder forage. Alfalfa will be ambrosia.

* * *

It is time to shear the sheep. We pretend that it is a vast undertaking. I borrow Charlie, the shearer from Edgemoor Farm, and he says he feels weary just to look at the size of my flock. There are Noel, Old Sheepie, January, Bamby, little Bucky, and Oscar, the big black-faced ram. And that is all. But I still like to think of sheep-shearing as an important event. At any rate, it is a milestone in the progress of time. It means summer.

Oscar, being the biggest, is first. Charlie picks Oscar up and sits him down, and Oscar waves a front hoof helplessly and says "bah." Charlie bends over and there is a nice clean sound of sharp shears slicing wool. If Oscar wiggles, Charlie scolds him gently. After a while, Oscar sighs and relaxes; a sheep can do little else when a shearer holds him in the right position. Shearing is an art. When it is done right, the wool is sliced off in one blanket. The underside is creamy and soft; the sheep's skin is pink and clean and sweet smelling.

Charlie finishes and steps back. Oscar looks bewildered for a minute, surprised to find himself free. He rises out of his wool as though swimming up from a foamy wave. He looks slim, and he is no longer a gray sheep, but a pale ivory one. He shakes his head and moves off, pondering about the strange cool way he feels.

* * *

After the ram is done, Charlie takes the sheep in order of their age, from Old Sheepie to Bucky whose wool is still fleecy from lambhood. Every year Noel has been shorn, but she always squirms more than the others. Charlie tells her to be sensible, to remember that she is a grown sheep now and has been shorn many times before. Charlie speaks to sheep in an ordinary conversational tone of voice which they seem to understand. Noel makes funny grumbling sounds, but ceases to wriggle.

Each fleece is rolled up and placed along the side of the barn. This year January did an interesting thing. She wandered around, looking self-conscious and lost, then she went to the fleeces and smelled each one. She found her own and lay down on it. It had been part of her for so long that she couldn't just go off and leave it.

* * *

I rode Pericles back over the mountain to see how Sky Valley is getting ready for summer. Summer plants are armored. Roots go deep, prickly plants do well. No lilac blossoms left, but there is something equally lovely. All about stand tall spires of yuccas, their bell-shaped clusters of blossoms looking white from a distance. When you look closely, you see that they are creamy, delicately shadowed with lavender.

I went to see how the spring was holding out. And by its edge I saw tracks that made me shiver with delight. There were the hoof prints of a grown deer, and beside them marks of a fawn's tiny cloven hoofs.

If I could only see that doe and fawn! The fawn might be sleeping, hidden in the brush. I got off my horse and followed tracks and peered in leafy places. I didn't want to touch the fawn or frighten it. I just wanted to look and look so I could remember it always.

Soon I couldn't even find any more tracks. So I mounted and rode on.

* * *

Suddenly Pericles stopped. He pointed his ears and held his head high and stared at something I couldn't see. His nostrils quivered. He turned his head and looked back, then looked again into the distance. He was entranced. Whatever he saw was something strange and wonderful. I tried desperately to see what he saw. I tried to follow the line of his vision. I saw only golden hills and green and yellow patches of leaves and grass. He might be seeing the doe and fawn!

It was a long time before he sighed and started on his way again. I remained watchful, still hoping to glimpse whatever it was. But I saw nothing unusual. Anyway, I thought, I was glad Pericles enjoyed it.

On the way down the mountain I heard peculiar sounds, coming, it seemed, from the sky. Sounds that were a little like puppies yelping. A shadow swooped over the sagebrush. I looked up at two golden eagles. They soared toward a high crag and the yelping sounds became frantic.

Then I knew that young eagles were being raised on our mountain. That almost made up for my disappointment at not seeing the fawn. I watched those gliding birds as intently as Pericles had watched whatever he saw. And he didn't see the eagles at all!

* * *

Now the coming of night is more gentle and mellow than at any other time of year. The cooling air smells of wild mustard, cut hay, and sagebrush. The last light gilds everything. The horns of cattle are outlined in brightness, and all along their backs is a line of gold.

As long as this light lasts, I like to stay outdoors. And, after no sunshine is left, there is a strange half-light that lasts only a little while. We have no real twilight, only a brief vague dimness.

At this strange not-quite-dark time, I was in the lower pasture looking at white ducks on a black pond. When I turned to go home, I saw something mysterious. Something came silently toward me over the grass, some black and white thing that seemed to expand and contract as it moved. It would spread out and draw together again in a black and white pattern. It looked like windblown feathers. It was the weirdest thing I had ever known, and I stood still trying to see what it could be.

* * *

It came slowly nearer, but not until it gathered around my feet did I see what it was. It was not one thing. It was seven things. It was a mother skunk and six small skunks.

They ignored me completely. As they moved, they were gathering and eating something. Bugs, or grass roots, or small frogs—I couldn't tell what. They walked over my feet.

I have always wanted to be invisible and watch wild things; now it seemed I was.

I was so surprised and delighted that it was difficult to keep still. This, I felt, was something that might not ever happen again, and I had better concentrate on seeing as well as I could. I hardly dared wink.

The young ones were about four inches long. They held their fluffy tails straight in the air, just as their mother held hers. She looked larger than a domestic cat.

There was no odor whatsoever. The mother was sure that nothing would harm her children, and she moved contentedly around my feet. Her tail brushed my leg. I felt as though one of our pussy cats was purring and rubbing around me.

* * *

I must have been standing where there was particularly good food, for the animals hunted around me for a long time. I kept thinking: "This can't really be true." But it was.

When they moved off, I followed. At last they finished their supper. The mother minced daintily across the pasture, and the little ones straightened out in a line behind her. The last I saw of that family was a tall tail, and six shorter tails marching through the grass.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE STAIRWAY IN THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, NEW YORK: *A Photograph by Robert M. Damora*

THIS STAIRCASE, leading from one gallery floor to another, will be remembered by anyone who has had the privilege of visiting the Museum of Modern Art, New York's newest museum, designed by Philip Goodwin and Edward Stone. The photographer has caught a dramatic composition in his strong silhouette of the stairs, with their glass and chromium rail, and the pleasantly broken pattern of plants, against the wide expanse of window.

This wall of light behind the stairway, which is entirely free and in no way attached to it, is actually a part of the front façade of the museum. The façade is made almost entirely of glass—a glass which, before the museum was built, had never been used in this country.

Other features that distinguish this new museum are its air-conditioned galleries, its delightful out-of-door garden for displaying sculpture, and its small auditorium for the daily showing of motion pictures from the archives of the museum's active Film Library.

B. T.

Breath of Memory

Through gray, scented wood-smoke I take
green trails
I traveled in search of you.
Naked winter, leafed summer, the home hill
hails
My heart across fire-drift. To
Enter your peace-filled, dream-paneled room
I only need breathe again
The apple-touched fragrance of daphne
bloom
After it feasts on rain.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

In Behalf of Whistling

THE HUMAN WHISTLE is the most delightfully informal of instruments. It needs no inglorious lubrication of joints and greasing of keys like its dearest relative, the flute.... One of the best qualities of the whistle is that it is so portable; . . . to carry about the wealth of Schubert and Beethoven and Chopin is more to me than much fine gold. Brahms is one of the most whistle-able optimists I know. And, whenever I feel particularly down and wish to feel up-in-the-mouth, whistle and I go a little journey on one of those "lone heaths" recommended by Hazlitt and there whistle all the Brahms themes we can remember. We will begin perhaps with concertos, then run through the chamber music and songs (which I prefer without words), reserving the overtures, suites, and choral works and symphonies for a climax. . . .

Whistling to keep up the courage has passed into a proverb, but the Solomons have said nothing about whistling to keep up the memory. Yet nothing is better practice for the automusician than the game of "Whist-le." A. whistles a melody. If B. can identify it, he wins the serve. If he cannot, A. scores one. If the players have large repertories, the field should be narrowed down to trios, or songs, or perhaps first movements of symphonies. . . . The whistle is one of the surest tests of musical genius. Not that the divine spark lurks behind truly puckered lips, but you may be sure that something is amiss with that composer whose themes cannot be whistled. . . . Certain composers nowadays with loud declarations that this is the Age of Harmony, are trying to slur over their fatal lack by calling melody antiquated, a thing akin to perukes and bustles. By changing the key twice in a measure, they involve us so deep in harmonic quick-sands as to drown, momentarily, even the memory of Schubert. If this school prevails it will, of course, annihilate my avocation, for I have known but one man who could whistle harmony, and even he could not soar beyond thirds and sixths. I shudder when I imagine him attacking a D'Indy tone-poem.—From "The Musical Amateur," by Robert Haven Schauffler. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"Lift up your eyes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMID THE STRESS of world events untold thousands are hungering and thirsting for a fuller and more practical understanding of life. The history of human progress shows that though different eras present different problems, this well-nigh universal longing is perennial in the human heart. In answer thereto the spiritually enlightened of every age have pointed to the simple truths of the Bible.

In his time Isaiah endeavored to lift the thoughts of men from a material to a spiritual basis. He represented God as saying (Isaiah 40:26), "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth." Later, Christ Jesus taught and proved by his mighty works of healing that in spiritual truth lies the solution to every human problem.

Again, in our time, another great spiritual seer, Mary Baker Eddy, has proclaimed the healing truth which the Master, Christ Jesus, taught and demonstrated, and which his followers subsequently practiced for about three hundred years after his ascension. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has expounded the spiritual law whereby men may work out their salvation amid the besetments of a hurly-burly world. In this textbook she defines God, in part (p. 587), as "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love;" and on page 266 she writes, "Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illuming the universe with light." This concept of God and man is in complete accord with Christ Jesus' triumphant declaration (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Here we have God as cause, and man as effect, presented as one in quality. This eternal fact of man's unity with God is the basis of Christian Science healing.

It is obvious that God could not know or plan anything contrary to Himself. There is, therefore, in real being, no contradiction; in Mind, no ignorance; in Soul, no mundanity; in Spirit, no matter; in Life, no death; in Truth, no error; in Love, no hate. The very nature of infinite good precludes the presence of any alien element. Man being at one with God, there is no evil force or power to prevent the purpose of true being, namely, to show forth the glory of divine Principle, God. Supreme in wisdom, God governs man by the law of Love. Man, therefore, cannot and does not know or possess aught but God-given health, joy, blessedness, and dominion. Through the illumination of Christian Science we see the real man as God's spiritual idea or reflection, inseparable from his origin, Mind.

To material sense, man appears to be a corporeal mortal with a mind separate from God, disagreeing with millions of other mortals. Accordingly, mortals appear to be discontented, selfish victims of chance, helpless to defend themselves from evil influences, and, of necessity, at times waging war to establish or maintain a precarious existence. This mortal belief about man and the spiritually true concept as revealed in Christian Science are at variance at all points; they cannot be reconciled. Christian Science discloses that true progress is attained only as one forsakes the false mortal sense of being for the spiritual, wherein one's true identity appears in Godlike qualities.

Recognition of God as Love, in whom is no evil, discord, or unkindness, is prerequisite to spiritual progress, because one cannot begin with evil, a negative premise, and arrive at good, a positive conclusion. That this recognition is a spiritually mental experience was proved to one who, through false education concerning God and man, had become an atheist. When, in Christian Science, she learned that God is incorporeal Mind, from which all true thought emanates, it became apparent to her that evil is a false sense, superimposed by supposititious mortal mind, which claims to be one's own thinking. She also learned that the apparent existence of mortal mind is dependent upon the supposititious law of opposites. Armed with her new-found understanding, the student challenged this elusive power of evil and learned that she had dominion over it in proportion as she rejected wrong thoughts and established right ones. Fear vanished in confidence, and resentment toward life in general in buoyancy and gratitude. This realignment of thought on a spiritual basis won for her better health and a more satisfying human experience.

Such a transformation is possible for all men if they will but lift up their eyes, their apprehension, to the truth of spiritual being, wherein alone is healing for want, strife, and woe. Mind thus floods one's consciousness with the light of understanding, equipping one with ability, courage, and wisdom. Daily, in acknowledging his true identity as a son of God, one perceives that all that reflects God is safe in divine Love. Thus he turns with peace from the world's concept of man as material, disunited, and afraid, to the oneness of Life, God. Effort to attain the Christ, Truth, stills selfishness and resentment, heals hate, and demonstrates that the price of peace and prosperity is spiritual thinking, whereby true brotherhood is established in human consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LEVANTAD VUESTROS OJOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO del tumulto de los acontecimientos mundiales hay millares de personas que tienen hambre y sed de un entendimiento más completo y más práctico de la vida. La historia del progreso humano demuestra que, aunque épocas diferentes presenten problemas diferentes, este anhelo casi universal es perenne en el corazón humano. Los hombres que poseían iluminación espiritual, por muchos siglos han señalado las verdades sencillas de la Biblia como medios de satisfacer este anhelo.

En su tiempo Isaías procuró elevar los pensamientos de los hombres desde una base material a otra espiritual. Representa a Dios como diciendo (Isaias, 40:26): "¡Levantad hacia arriba vuestros ojos y ved! ¿Quién creó aquellos cuerpos celestes? ¿quién saca por cuenta su hueste? A todos ellos los llama por sus nombres; a causa de la grandeza de sus fuerzas y la pujanza de su poder, no deja de presentarse ni uno de ellos." Más tarde Cristo Jesús enseñó y probó por medio de sus poderosas obras de curación que la solución para todo problema humano descansa en la verdad espiritual.

En nuestros tiempos otro gran profeta espiritual, Mary Baker Eddy, ha proclamado la verdad sanadora que el Maestro, Cristo Jesús, enseñó y demostró, y que sus discípulos practicaron más tarde durante casi tres siglos después de su ascensión. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) ha expuesto la ley espiritual, por la cual los hombres pueden llevar a cabo la obra de su salvación en medio de los trastornos de un mundo revuelto. En este libro de texto define a Dios (pág. 587) en parte como "Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor;" y en la página 266 escribe: "El hombre es la idea del Espíritu; refleja la presencia beatífica, iluminando el universo con luz." Este concepto de Dios y del hombre está perfectamente de acuerdo con la declaración triunfal de Cristo Jesús (San Juan, 10:30): "Yo y el Padre somos uno." Aquí tenemos Dios como causa y el hombre como efecto, presentados los dos unidos en cualidad. El hecho eterno de la unidad del hombre con Dios es la base para la curación según la Ciencia Cristiana.

Es evidente que Dios no pudo conocer o idear algo que fuese contrario a Sí mismo. Así que en la existencia verdadera no hay contradicción; ni en la Mente divina, ignorancia; ni en el Alma, mundanalidad; ni en el Espíritu, materia; ni en la Vida, muerte; ni en la Verdad, error; ni en el Amor, odio. La naturaleza misma del bien infinito excluye de antemano la presencia de cualquier elemento ajeno. Puesto que el hombre está unido con Dios, no hay fuerza o poder del mal que pudiera impedir el propósito de la existencia verdadera, a saber, manifestar la gloria del Principio divino, Dios. Supremo en sabiduría, Dios gobierna al hombre por la ley del Amor. El hombre por lo tanto no puede conocer o poseer, y actualmente no conoce ni posee, otra cosa que salud, alegría, felicidad y dominio. Por medio de la iluminación de la Ciencia Cristiana vemos al hombre real como la idea espiritual o el reflejo de Dios, inseparable de su origen, la Mente.

Para el sentido material, el hombre parece ser un mortal corpóreo con una mente aparte de Dios y en desacuerdo con millones de otros mortales. Según esto, los mortales parecen estar descontentos y ser víctimas egoístas de la suerte, incapaces de defenderse contra las influencias malas y necesariamente haciendo guerras de vez en cuando para establecer o mantener una existencia precaria. Esta creencia mortal acerca del hombre y el concepto espiritualmente verdadero de él, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, están en desacuerdo en todos los puntos; no pueden reconciliarse. La Ciencia Cristiana explica que el progreso verdadero se puede lograr sólo en la medida que uno abandona el erróneo concepto mortal de la existencia por el concepto espiritual, en el cual nuestra identidad verdadera se manifiesta en cualidades a la semejanza de Dios.

El reconocimiento de Dios como Amor, en el cual no hay mal, discordia o falta de bondad, es una condición necesaria para el progreso espiritual; porque uno no puede empezar con el mal, premisa negativa, y llegar al bien, como conclusión positiva. El que este reconocimiento es una experiencia espiritualmente mental se demostró por uno que, debido a una educación errónea respecto de Dios y el hombre, había llegado a ser ateo. Cuando mediante las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana comprendió que Dios es la Mente incorpórea, de la cual emanan todas las ideas verdaderas, se dió cuenta claramente de que el mal no es más que un concepto equivocado, sugerido por la mente mortal supositicia, que pretende ser nuestro propio pensamiento. Comprendió también que la existencia aparente de la mente mortal depende de la supuesta ley de oposición. Armado con este entendimiento nuevamente adquirido, el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana atacó aquel poder ilusorio del mal y aprendió a ejercer dominio sobre él en la proporción que rechazaba pensamientos erróneos y estableció pensamientos correctos. El temor se convirtió en confianza, y el resentimiento contra la vida en general, en alegría y gratitud. Esta revisión de su pensamiento sobre una base espiritual le procuró mejor salud y una experiencia humana más satisfactoria.

Tal trasformación es posible para todos los hombres, si éstos quieren levantar sus ojos, su percepción espiritual, hacia la verdad de la existencia espiritual, que es el único remedio para la pobreza, la lucha y el sufrimiento de toda clase. Entonces la Mente divina inunda nuestra conciencia con la luz del entendimiento, equipándole a uno con talento, valor y sabiduría. Al reconocer su identidad verdadera como hijo de Dios, uno percibe a diario como todo lo que refleja a Dios está a salvo en el Amor divino. Así deja el concepto que el mundo tiene del hombre, como material, desunido y temeroso, para volverse con paz hacia la unidad de la Vida, que es Dios. Los esfuerzos de alcanzar el Cristo, la Verdad, acallan el egoísmo y el resentimiento, curan el odio y demuestran que el precio de la paz y prosperidad es una manera de pensar espiritualizada, por la cual la hermandad verdadera se establece en la conciencia humana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Boston Artery Declared Vital to City's Business

Immediate building of arterial highways through the heart of the Boston metropolitan area was described today as essential to avoid flight of trade and industry from the Hub, at a hearing before the joint Legislative Committee on Cities.

Proponents of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Central Artery Traffic Bill, seeking State highway fund money for $19,400,000 of highway construction in the city, declared their measure is urgent now to maintain Boston as the hub of commerce in New England.

In the third day of legislative hearings on the bill persons representing a variety of industrial, commercial, transportation, political and labor groups throughout Massachusetts registered indorsement of the bill.

Jacob Buxbaum, representing the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and one of the petitioners for the measure, asserted that long-distance truck carriage of freight is increasing and that Boston must keep step with this trend to keep business in its downtown area. As example of the present congestion, he cited the instance of a truck which took 52 minutes to go 1,000 yards in the downtown market district.

"The traffic situation has great bearing on whether perishable food can be stored in Boston," declared W. Lincoln Prescott, Quincy Market cold storage man, who said his firm has market interests assessed at $3,300,000.

Arterial highways are imperative to arrest the flight of industry from the Hub and improve the Boston real estate situation, John C. Kiley, Boston realtor, declared.

"It is exceedingly difficult to get new industries to buy sites in downtown Boston because of the traffic congestion," he told the Committee. He outlined the departure of several large industrial establishments from Boston and held this had happened because of growing traffic congestion.

The Commonwealth has built express highways to the city limits, but has done little to relieve congestion caused by through traffic that dumps into Boston streets, he went on.

Speaking for the Boston Automobile Club, Charles Shaw asserted that growth of New England's tourist trade is being hindered by traffic congestion in Boston.

Replying to a suggestion advanced last week by City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck of Boston that the proposed highway program needs more study, William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, declared that the present proposals have been developed by successive studies since 1914.

Philip T. Desmond, engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, declared that "we have reached the saturation point" on certain Boston streets, on the basis of actual conditions as proved by traffic counts and explained that the proposed central artery and related improvements would divert much traffic from such crowded sections as Charles and Cambridge Streets.

Others who endorsed the bill today included: Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations; Daniel J. Gallagher, representing the Textile Workers Union of America; representatives of the Central Labor Unions of Boston, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, and Fall River; Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor; Mayors Mathew A. Glynn of New Bedford and Alexander Murray of Fall River.

The list of proponents also included George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board of Boston; Charles A. Malley, President of the Apartment House Owners Association; S. P. Jason, of the New Bedford Central Labor Union who registered endorsements of 38 labor organizations and trucking firms; the Roslindale Board of Trade; the Back Bay Association; the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and others.

Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester, Chairman of the Committee, announced the hearing will be continued next Monday when the opposition will be given opportunity to speak.

The 'Futurama' Circus—More Than Ever for the Children

By a Staff Photographer

The Greatest Show on Earth at Boston Garden

Opening a five-day engagement, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus brings, this year, an assortment of colors, gadgets, and ideas from the designing board of Norman Bel Geddes.

1. A drum majorette leads the entrance of the Mother Goose pageant.

2. Always the punchinellos to evoke screams of delight from the younger customers.

3. Fred Bradna, veteran ringmaster of the Big Show.

4. "Mistress Mary Quite Contrary How Does Your Garden Grow?" a part of the big Mother Goose pageant designed by Mr. Geddes.

5. These youngsters, quite obviously, are enjoying every minute of it.

6. Miss Antoinette Concello, the girl who does a two-and-one-half forward somersault from the flying trapeze.

7. Mother Goose astride her camouflaged dromedary.

'Greatest Show on Earth' Thrills Thousands at Garden

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The accelerated and streamlined Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus that has been evolving into a new form for the past few years is given improved and happier settings this year by the noted American "Futuramist" Norman Bel Geddes. At the first performance of the five-day engagement, which opened at Boston Garden yesterday, there was bright evidence of this new touch.

It spoke from the soft blue and red sawdust on the floor of the arena and the three rings, from the Garden's fresh paint along the arena walls, from the ornate hangings, from the dutch boy uniforms of the razorbacks; but chiefly it spoke from the spanking new, gay, joyous Mother Goose spectacle, "Old King Cole," replete with elephants, camels, clowns, the Fiddlers Three, Miss Muffet, Mistress Mary, and all the nursery rhyme entourage, including the King himself, comfortably ensconced on a rococo raj-gaddi borne between tandem elephants.

Mother Goose, somewhat incongruously, rode a four-legged goose, which upon close inspection proved to be a camouflaged dromedary—as the younger generation took much delight in discovering.

This spectacle in itself, its motif and its timing, perhaps illustrates as well as anything the changes that have come to the circus since the Ringling-North family regained it from bank receivership three years ago.

It used to be the tradition to have the "spec" as the opening event. In fact, it was a gentle device of John Ringling to get the crowds out of the side shows and menageries and into the Big Top for the performance. He started it back in 1891 with a pageant called "Caesar's Triumphal Entry into Rome."

Succeeding years have witnessed similar pageants of Oriental splendor, and the theme song—with the notable exception of the year they used Ravel's Bolero—has generally been P. T. Barnum's favorite, "The Entrance of the Gladiators."

This year, young John Ringling North, apparently giving in to the present American habit of being late for the curtain, brings on the "Spec" as the fifth item on the program.

Mr. North and Mr. Geddes have frankly set out to thrill the youngsters, and judging from the howls at recognition of favorites, the joyous peals of laughter at the clowning fiddlers, and the Three Men in a Tub, rub a dub, dub.

This year the Circus performance opens with a trained animal act. It gives ample time for late comers to find their seats. But after this slow start, the circus soon swings into that more lively tempo the patrons have come to expect in recent years.

The emphasis this year is on a unified, nicely-paced performance rather than upon sensational new stars. The Circus, presumably, has culled out the best talent that has come to it in late years and has made the best of it.

Mlle. Elly Ardelty again stands on her head on a wide swinging trapeze bar. The Concellos this year have enlarged their act and have donned luminescent tights, so when the Garden lights are dimmed the glowing figures swing through the air in a spectacle at once attractive and breath-taking.

The finale is supplied by girls pulled high into the roof girders. Their dresses have long trains, and at the climactic moment these become parts of a huge American Flag.

The announcement last winter that Mr. Geddes would apply his talents to redesigning the Circus brought some protests. No less than 240 editorials appeared in the newspapers, about half disapproving of the plan.

Some said that the Circus was for children, that the efforts of the past few years—featuring all the girl aerialists and equestriennes—had been toward making more of a Broadway revue of the Circus.

They opined that Mr. Geddes, with his colored sawdust, his new styled animal cages that have the advantage of giving all the cash customers an unobstructed view, his tents without poles and his other mechanical marvels, would just take the Circus further away from the tots.

It can now be said that the reverse is true. The Circus this year is more than ever for the youngsters. If you want to make an escape from the workaday world, and enjoy a clean entertainment by hard-working artists, take a child to the Circus, buy a bag of peanuts, and have a lot of fun.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, occasional light showers, continued mild tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 58; Thursday partly cloudy, occasional light showers, slightly cooler; moderate southerly winds.

New England except Maine: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers and continued mild tonight; Thursday partly cloudy with scattered, light showers; slightly colder.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, scattered light showers tonight and Thursday; no important temperature change.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds and broken to overcast cloudiness with scattered showers tonight and Thursday; fog along the coast tonight and early Thursday morning.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly Thursday, occasional showers late tonight and Thursday; some fog over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	67	New Orleans	66	77
Chicago	57	64	New York	57	70
Denver	40	61	Philadelphia	59	80
Kansas City	55	82	St. Louis	56	69
Los Angeles	69	92	San Francisco	51	62
Miami	76	79	Washington	65	84
Minneapolis	63	61			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 7.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:53 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 9:20 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m.

Richards Hall Dedicated At Northeastern

Northeastern University's first permanent building, the $1,000,000 Richards Hall on Huntington Avenue opposite the Boston Opera House, was dedicated this noon at formal ceremonies marking Corporation Day. The building was named for James Loring Richards, Boston industrialist and Northeastern benefactor.

The program opened with a convocation in Symphony Hall at which Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, was the principal speaker. Henry I. Harriman, Chairman of the Corporation Day Committee presided.

Corporation members then marched in a body to Richards Hall where Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President of the University, unveiled the bronze tablet in the foyer.

"As I see the situation," Dr. Ell said, "Northeastern University has before it two outstanding responsibilities. It has, first, the long-term duty, in common with other colleges and universities, of holding fast to the eternal values of truth, honor, justice, and respect for individual personality; and of guarding well the elements in the University which shed light upon these values.

"While holding fast to these eternal values in its first responsibility, Northeastern has the short-term duty of aiding, to the fullest possible extent, the National Defense Program. Northeastern is, by its very nature in its regular work to a large degree a national defense training agency. In addition to the University work in Liberal Arts and in Law, Northeastern has in the past 20 years come to be in large measure an institution devoting itself to Engineering, Science and Business."

Leather Exhibit In Boston Store

An unusual exhibit of the use of leather in all types of furniture may be seen at the Paine Furniture Company, 81 Arlington Street, Boston, this week through Saturday, it has been announced.

The exhibit, which displays leather in startling new colors, will be shown later in New York and then will tour the principal cities of the United States, Paine officials said.

The display comprises exhibits by some of the Nation's leading decorators.

Springfield Cuts Tax Rate And Joins Three Other Cities

Springfield today became the fourth Massachusetts city to announce a real estate tax rate reduction for 1941

Although the rate is as yet unofficial because it has not been officially approved by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Springfield joined Melrose, Pittsfield and Quincy in the tax reduction drive.

The 1941 Springfield rate was announced by the Board of Assessors as $34.50, a reduction of $1.70 from the 1940 rate. Substantial budget cuts, including a sizeable reduction in the welfare load, is responsible for the rate reduction.

The remaining 36 Massachusetts cities have not yet reported their 1941 tax rates. However, of the 312 towns, 102 have established their 1941 levies. Of these, 52 towns have reported tax rate reductions, 35 have announced increases, while 15 have continued the 1940 rate through 1941.

The record thus far carried out the predictions of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Thodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, that the general tax rate trend is downward. They attribute the trend mainly to lower welfare costs.

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CCC Enrollment Periods Doubled

Col. William J. Blake, District Manager for New England of the Veterans Administration, today announced that enrollment periods for the veterans' quota of the Civilian Conservation Corps have been doubled. In addition to the quarterly enrollment previously in effect during the months of April, July, and October, intermediate enrollment periods have been scheduled for May 20-31, Aug. 20-31, Nov. 20-30, and Feb. 18-28.

All unemployed veterans interested in joining the CCC are urged to file applications immediately in order that they may be considered for enrollment during the coming period. Veterans who formerly served in the Corps, receiving an honorable discharge, will now be eligible for reselection after a lapse of three months from the date of their discharge.

N. H. Women's Clubs Back Aid to Britain

NASHUA, N. H., May 7 (AP)—The 47th annual convention of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs today adopted a resolution asserting that aid to Britain was necessary and favoring a policy of aid in the form of credit, ships, munitions and materials of war for those nations fighting against totalitarianism.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture on "What We Should Know About South America" by Dr. Eduardo Azuola, Vice-Consul of Costa Rica in Boston. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. At the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston, at 7 p. m.

Music Lecture on "Music of the Americas" by Dorothy Tremble Moyer, State University Extension lecturer. A feature of the Boston Music Week Festival. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 7:45 p. m.

Mass meeting arranged by the Outdoor Clean-up Association of the North End. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Commissioners of City Services, and others will speak. A program of music will also be featured. In the Michelangelo School auditorium, Charter Street, North End, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Square dancing presented under the auspices of the Boston Park Department and the Work Projects Administration Division of Recreation. At the Hyde Park Municipal Building, Hyde Park Square, at 8 p. m. The dances are free to adults, and expert instructors are provided.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus at the Boston Garden, North Station. Shows at 2:15 and 8:15, through Saturday, May 10. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.

Finals of the Oratorical Contest of Tufts College. The selected finalists will compete for three awards, the Wendell Phillips Memorial Scholarship, the Greenwood Prize Scholarship in Oratory and the Moses True Brown Prize Fund. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8:30 p. m. The public is invited.

Thursday

Spring Exhibition of paintings, sculpture and minatures by members of the Guild of Boston Artists. At the Galleries, 162 Newbury Street, Boston, open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

Exhibition of bronzes and ceramics of the first and second centuries A. D., recently obtained from Indo-China and the Philippines by the Harvard University-Yenching Institute expedition. At the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. On exhibition through June 8.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Old Clocks" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Luncheon meeting of the Women's International League. "The Work of a Peace Organization in a War Emergency" will be discussed by Mildred Scott Olmsted of Philadelphia, Executive Committee of the National Peace Conference, New York. At the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 1 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Youth Hostel Rally, featuring color motion pictures of hosteling by William Nelson, Regional Director; exhibits of equipment and clothes for hiking and cycling; information on hostels, summer trips, and other local activities; square dancing; and a talk by Monroe Smith, founder and National Director of American Youth Hostels. At the Young Women's Christian Association, Clarendon Street at Stuart, Boston at 3:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Annual Music Field Day of the Newton School Department. All bands and drum corps of the City schools will participate. A parade will precede the exhibition, leaving the high school at 3 p. m. from Elm Road to Lowell Avenue to Highland Avenue to Walnut Street and back to the high school. At the Newton high school athletic field, Walnut Street, Newtonville at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

More Chapels Planned For Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., May 7—Thirteen chapels, each capable of seating 357 persons, will be constructed at this camp shortly, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. Paul A. Murray, Camp Commander. At present there are only two small chapels here, formerly used by the 26th Division, and not equipped for all-year-round use.

In addition to the chapels two more theaters will be erected and five signal communication school buildings, Colonel Murray said.

Blueprints are virtually complete and funds have been provided for the purpose, the Camp Commander declared. Bids are to be called soon by the Constructing Quartermaster at the Army Base in Boston and work will commence as soon as the bids can be examined and accepted.

Eleven of the new chapels will be located in the three-quarter-mile-square quadrangle in front of each regimental area, one will be built at the hospital and another at the miscellaneous troop area north of the Service Club.

A distinguishing feature of the chapels will be steeples in the traditional New England design. There will be 34 pews on the main floor divided by a center aisle, and a small balcony containing six pews.

The two theaters will also be located within the quadrangle and except for minor details will be of the same design as the present theaters and with the same seating capacity—1,038. One will be located in the Southeast corner between areas of the 101st Engineers and the 161st Medical Regiment; the other will be in the northeast corner between the special troops area and that of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA).

Four of the signal communications schools will be in the special troop area where the 26th Signal Company is quartered. The other will be in the area of the miscellaneous troops where the 57th battalion is quartered. Except for shower rooms, they will be of the standard barracks design.

N. H. Racing Extension

CONCORD, N. H., May 7 (AP)—The State Senate today passed a bill to extend the Rockingham race track franchise for a 10-year period after next year.

N. E. Generally for Use Of Navy to 'Deliver Goods'

Four New England Governors, indorsing Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's address of last night, called upon the Nation today to take whatever measures are necessary to insure the delivery of American munitions to Britain.

The four—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island—were supported in their position by Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut, who has indorsed a vigorous policy of aid to Britain.

Neither Governor Hurley nor Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine could be reached today.

Meanwhile spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and several religious groups also indorsed the call of Secretary Stimson for the use of the American Navy "to make the seas secure for the delivery of munitions to Britain"

Although most of those interviewed came out in full support of Secretary Stimson's militant demand, a minority declined to make any statement indicating differences of opinion.

Based upon The Christian Science Monitor's survey of reaction in the six northeastern states to Mr. Stimson's vigorous proposals, however, it seemed apparent that New England generally supports the use of the Navy to any extent necessary to deliver the tools so that the British may finish the job.

One of those who declined to make any comment on the Stimson speech was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Although Governor Hurley of Connecticut could not be reached, it was recalled that as late as April 29, he declared in Connecticut that "we should strike first and strike hard."

The statements of the four New England Governors reached today, and Governor Hurley's address of April 29, follow:

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts: "If the Federal experts of War and Navy advise the President of the United that convoys are necessary to get the goods that we want to supply England over there, then I am for convoys." Earlier in the day he said; "The morning news indicates the seriousness of our problem today. If this battle comes we know that it will be a battle to preserve that which we hold most dear—our freedom to live as men and not as slaves."

Governor Blood, of New Hampshire: "I think he made a great speech and I agree with him."

Governor McGrath, of Rhode Island: "I am in support of the President's foreign policy and I agree with Mr. Stimson's views."

Governor Wills, of Vermont: "I am in general agreement with Secretary Stimson's vigorous speech. The Secretary has expressed the serious situation that confronts the Nation in its effort to give material aid to Great Britain. We must face realities, however disturbing they may be, however ominous they may appear."

Governor Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut: "I hope there will not be any long discussion about patrolling the ocean. If we are to meet the enemy, let us meet him 1,000 miles from our shores."

Although neither of New England's most prominent men in the field of education could be reached—Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dr Charles Seymour, President of Yale—it was recalled that both have supported all moves of the Administration in aid to Britain. In fact, Dr. Conant was a step ahead of Secretary Stimson. In an address Sunday, Dr. Conant urged "naval belligerency" and said that "sooner or later" the United States must fight to protect itself.

Other New England comment on Mr. Stimson's speech follows:

Henry J. Nichols, President, Boston Chamber of Commerce: "There's no use in making war material for England only to have it sent to the bottom of the ocean. We have just got to take steps to see that it reaches England. If we are to do anything about it at all, we must 'go all the way.'"

Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor: "While the A. F. of L. has not yet spoken out officially . . . I feel myself that the use of the Navy, as urged last night by Secretary Stimson, will be inevitable. . . ."

Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council: "It is my personal conviction that Secretary Stimson has accurately presented the necessities of the situation confronting the United States, and I am in accord with his recommendations."

J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary of the Boston Typographical Union: "I think we have to come to convoys. There is no use of our making all of these war supplies if we can't get them over there. The sentiment of the Country is plain. It wants England to win. The rank and file of labor is convinced that the only logical thing to do is to see to it that the supplies we are producing for Britain reach Britain."

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop Emeritus of Massachusetts: "It is unworthy of America to aid and abet others to give their lives in our defense and then stop short of personal danger. I can see no other course than to prepare for war. . . . From first to last I have refused to have any connection with any organization to aid the Allies while the phrase 'up to war' stood upon its standard."

Mrs. Walter King, State President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: "I am very much opposed to the use of convoys because I do not want to see this Country involved in a European war, and I am sure convoying would start the fireworks."

Chester A. Grant, Massachusetts Commander of the American Legion: "I can make no public statement other than to adhere to the national policy of the American Legion, recently announced, which was to support the convoy plan."

Ben Ames Williams, author: "Anything that will help England should be done. Whether or not convoying should be done, however, is a matter for experts to decide. It has been obvious since Munich that this Country should be prepared. The longer we delay the more serious the situation becomes."

Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel of Boston: "Mr. Stimson has presented an unassailable case for the use of the United States Navy to get war materials to England."

Albert T. Gould, Boston admiralty lawyer: "We are in this war and have been for a year; we ought to spend all we have for the British. I'm all for convoys despite the fact that my son is in the Navy and would likely be in convoy work."

Bernard J. Rothwell, former President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: "I am heartily in favor of convoys. . . . We should do all possible to get material to England that we have appropriated money for and shipped. It should be done in any way it can be done."

Frederick H. Chase, President of the Boston Bar Association and former Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court: "It seems to me the convoy question calls for a decision based on sound and calm judgment. Before one can form an individual opinion, a complete knowledge of the facts is required on whether the step is necessary or not. I do not feel that the individual citizen has enough knowledge of the facts to decide in the affirmative. If I had to vote on it, I don't feel I could authorize such a step. If there were a full disclosure of the facts which those who advocate convoys claim make them necessary, I might feel differently."

Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate: "I believe the Country should unite behind its President and behind Secretary Stimson in support of convoys. They have information which discloses dangers of which the average man is entirely unaware."

Stuart C. Rand, Boston attorney and co-chairman of the British War Relief Society, Inc.: "I believe thoroughly and completely that we should give any aid necessary to insure the defeat of Germany. The moral issues are clearly drawn and we should take whatever steps the leaders of our Country deem necessary to bring defeat to totalitarianism."

Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, head of American Defense, Harvard Group, and professor of philosophy: "We certainly must do whatever is necessary to make the Lend-Lease bill effective. If Secretary Stimson's proposal represents the best expert opinion of the War and Navy Departments that convoying is the most effective method of accomplishing that aid, then I certainly am for it."

Jacob Blume, Boston Manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: "I favor convoys. Since we adopted the Lend-Lease Bill to give all aid to the democracies, it is necessary to make this aid effective. We decided to help the democracies, but we did not decide to drop all our supplies for them to the bottom of the ocean."

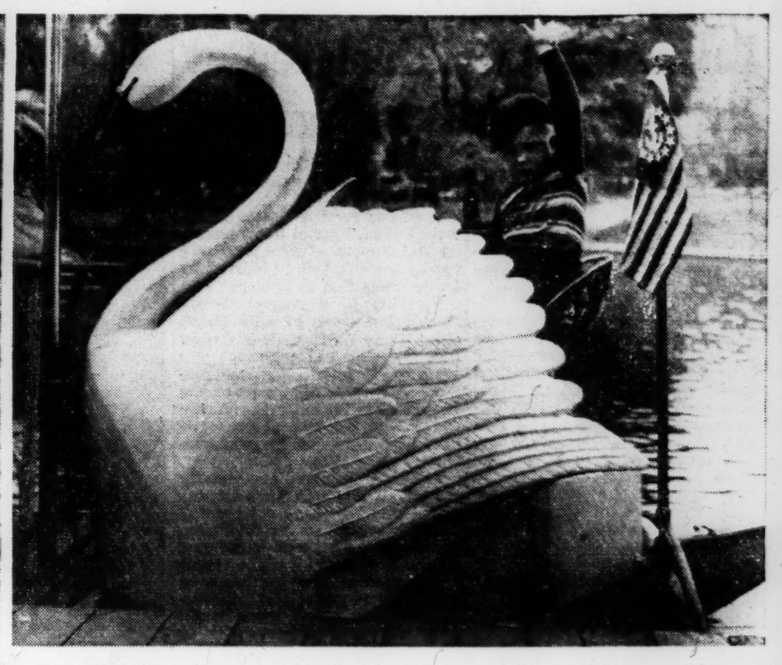
Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College: "The addresses at present being given to the Country by members of the Cabinet should influence American public opinion because there is no doubt that avenues of information are available to the Cabinet which cannot be made public to the Country as a whole. The conclusion to be drawn is that these addresses deserve the most thorough consideration by all thoughtful Americans."

Nye Sees Likelihood Of Peace and War Equal

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said last night "the chance is now 50-50" that America can remain at peace, and urged the public to "match the work of the organized interventionists and pour your thoughts into the White House."

Addressing an America First Committee rally, Mr. Nye charged that recent utterances of President Roosevelt, Secretary Henry L. Stimson and others close to the Administration were part of an attempt to "blitzkrieg the American thinking," so as to lead the Country into war.

When It's Tulip Time in Boston's Public Garden



By a Staff Photographer

A Veritable Kaleidoscope of Spring Beauty and Color for New Englanders and Their Guests to Enjoy

Left: Young Arthur Smith surveys a bed of tulips set in the Public Garden from one of the City of Boston's Park Department greenhouses. Center: A Japanese crabapple tree displays its lovely pink-and-white blossoms near the Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street entrance to the Garden. Right: George Crefts sits in "the driver's seat" of one of the swan boats, a traditional ride not only for Greater Boston's young folks, but also for American sailors on shore leave.

State Civil Service Law Sought in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 7—Gov. Robert O. Blood was elected to office on a platform that included a plank calling for civil service for employees of the State. In line with this pledge, Governor Blood is sponsoring a civil service measure now before the lawmakers. Of the 1,430 employees of the State that belong to the State Employes' Association, 55 per cent have returned ballots on the civil service measure and more than half of those voting oppose the civil service measure sponsored by Governor Blood.

A number of those opposing the measure specified that they would change their stands if the measure included a retirement pay system for State employees. Legislature leaders who favor the civil service measure contend that as the State Employees' Association only has a membership of slightly more than 50 per cent of the State employees who would come under the civil service measure, the ballot shows disapproval by approximately 25 per cent of the employees who would be covered.

Aviation Issue

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission and aeronautic leaders differ over what division

The Week in New Hampshire

of the State government should have authority over aviation in the State. There are two measures before the State lawmakers covering jurisdiction over aeronautics in the State. One measure, sponsored by the State Director of Aeronautics and the State Aeronautics Engineer, calls for the establishment of an independent board with an experienced airman as director. The other measure, sponsored by the Public Service Commission, which already has some authority over aviation, would place complete control over civil aviation in the State in the hands of the Commission. An effort is being made to bring the two groups together and the State Director of Aeronautics is now suggesting that the Public Service Commission have authority over scheduled air transportation which he says is "in accordance with the policy of the State of New Hampshire regarding the regulation of activities which involve service to the public. . . . All other activities pertaining to aviation and the establishment of air navigation facilities should come under an independent agency concerned solely with these matters."

Labor Contracts

Organized labor has been increasing its ranks in New Hampshire during the last few months to a noticeable degree. Several industries that never before have operated under contracts with labor have entered into such contracts and at the present time labor organization work is underway in two of the largest industries in the State. At Manchester efforts are being made to organize the workers in the shoe factories, with the International Shoe Company and the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company—the largest and those to which the greatest attention is being focused in this respect.

Next Monday at Berlin the employees of the Brown Company will go to the polls at an election under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board. The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the International Brotherhood of Paper Sulphite Workers are seeking the votes of the Brown Company employees. The drive for the unionization of Manchester shoe workers is being carried out by an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Gasoline Tax

The State Treasurer reports that the gasoline tax or road toll is on the increase. Revenue from this source for March, the last month for which figures are completed, shows a revenue of $267,019 which is a gain of approximately $30,000 over the same month a year ago. The total revenue from this source for the first quarter of 1941 showed an increase of approximately $28,000 over the same period of 1940. This revenue is ear-marked for highway, motor vehicle, and highway policy activities.

Compensation

Through a compromise of differences between the New Hampshire Senate and the House of Representatives, the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation system has been liberalized, but not to the degree suggested by some legislative leaders. It had been suggested that the waiting period between the start of unemployment and the start of benefit payments be cut from two to one week. Under the compromise, the waiting period will be two weeks until such time as the Unemployment Compensation Fund reaches $8,000,000 when it will be cut to one week but on April 1, 1943, the two-week waiting period will be restored. In substance, this places the one-week waiting period on trial for less than a year.

Fair Trade Act

After several-years endeavor on the part of various retailing interests, New Hampshire finally has a fair trade act. For several sessions such measures have been turned down. In brief the measure will prohibit the retailing of goods at prices below cost.

Tax Rates for 1941 Reported From Many Bay State Towns

Real estate tax rates of the latest reporting Massachusetts communities follow with the 1940 comparative levies:

	1941	1940
Amesbury	38.80	36.80
Amherst	30.80	30.80
Ashland	30.00	28.00
Auburn	32.60	33.60
Belchertown	42.40	40.00
Belmont	27.40	29.20
Boylston	47.40	45.00
Chatham	20.80	19.90
Chilmark	18.40	20.30
Conway	28.00	28.00
*Dalton	32.50	34.60
Deerfield	21.90	24.60
Dighton	30.50	29.00
Dudley	40.00	48.00
Egremont	18.00	18.00
Erving	24.00	25.00
Georgetown	38.00	38.00
Great Barrington	28.40	28.00
Hardwick	42.00	45.00
Holland	27.50	30.00
Holliston	30.00	31.00
Longmeadow	26.00	25.60
Manchester	29.80	24.50
Maynard	35.50	41.00
Medfield	37.35	36.00
MELROSE	31.60	33.60
Millville	30.40	29.00
Needham	27.80	27.80
New Ashford	25.00	22.00
New Marlboro	30.00	28.00
Mendon	29.00	29.00
Norwood	30.50	33.40
Peru	47.00	48.00
Petersham	23.60	22.00
PITTSFIELD	35.20	37.00
Plainville	29.00	27.40
Plymouth	32.40	32.80
Princeton	36.00	34.60
QUINCY	31.20	32.30
Raynham	32.00	33.40
Rochester	23.00	23.00
Rowe	31.00	28.00
Royalton	45.50	38.00
*Seekonk	24.50	27.30
Sharon	29.00	32.60
Sheffield	22.00	25.00
*Sherborn	27.20	28.80
Southboro	31.00	36.40
*SPRINGFIELD	34.50	36.20
Sturbridge	42.00	42.00
Swampscott	27.00	27.40
Truro	19.70	19.00
Tyringham	25.00	22.00
Ware	41.00	40.00
Warwick	32.60	36.00
Wayland	30.10	30.70
Westboro	29.70	31.00
Westhampton	23.00	24.00
Westminster	34.00	35.60
*Westwood	22.00	22.00
Weymouth	25.75	24.00
Whately	25.00	25.00
Winchester	27.20	27.20
Windsor	30.00	28.00

*Unofficial; Capitals denote cities.

R. I. Engineer's Transfer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John S. Bragdon, United States Army district engineer here since July, 1937, has been notified he will be transferred soon to Richmond, Va., to take charge of the South Atlantic division.

P. R. and P. V. Bill for Hub in Final Reading

Legislation permitting Boston voters to adopt the proportional representation system of electing City Councilors and to choose their Mayor by preferential voting is scheduled for a final reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

After Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, took the floor to lead proponents, the House ordered to a third reading the bill under which 10 per cent of Boston's voters could obtain a referendum on proportional representation and preferential voting. The roll call vote was 119 to 88. The Speaker participated in debate for the first time this session.

All other Massachusetts cities now have the P. R. and P. V. privilege, but Boston was exempted from the general law adopted several years ago.

Representative Herter said the measure would end rule by minority Mayors, who have been elected by as little as 28 per cent of the votes cast. He added that people in Eire, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, 56 cities and numerous towns use proportional representation. In answer to a question, however, he said it was used in Germany to the disadvantage of the voters.

Several Boston legislators opposed the bill. Representative Thomas F. Coyne (D), of Boston, warned, "If you believe in class warfare, vote for proportional representation." Representative Charles J. Innes (R), of Boston, said he opposed the measure because under proportional representation there would be so many candidates for the City Council that voters could not possibly know them.

Horses — Massachusetts humane societies were celebrating today a victory scored when the Senate rejected by a 14 to 19 roll call vote a bill suspending for five more years the law prohibiting exhibition in Massachusetts shows horses with docked or set up tails.

After toying with the "docking" bill for several weeks, the Senate stunned horse show operators by suddenly throwing out the measure which had House approval. Horse show representatives immediately insisted that various Massachusetts horse exhibitions would have to be cancelled because there were not enough show horses without docked tails to conduct a satisfactory horse show.

One immediate effect was the demand by Senator Tycho M. Peterson (R), of Springfield, a principal backer of the suspension bill, that the law against showing of horses with docked tails be enforced in connection with the Ringling Brothers circus.

Police Sergeant John Ahearn was sent to the circus to check up on the horses. His official approval was given the circus when he found only five horses with docked tails were being exhibited. Their tails, the circus officials claimed, were docked prior to 1934. The Massachusetts law affects only those horses whose tails were cut after 1934.

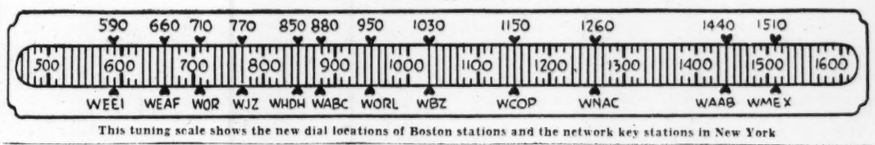
Airport — Soon after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall asked for speedy legislative action on his approval that the State purchase land in Bedford for Federal development as an air base, the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety reported favorably on the measure.

State Seal—Governor Saltonstall vetoed a bill sponsored by William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, permitting use of facsimiles of the State Seal on Massachusetts bonds and notes. The Governor explained that the law requiring the Secretary of State to affix the State Seal to bonds and notes causes little inconvenience and serves as a safeguard.

Juvenile Delinquents—The Senate rejected a bill to require judges to obtain physical and mental examinations for juvenile delinquents before disposing of their cases. Senator John D. Mackay (R), of Quincy, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, said the proposal was "Hitlerish in the last degree." Senator Tycho M. Petersen (R), of Springfield, on the other hand, said judges should have all the facts before them before disposing of cases.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	**Boston Braves vs. Pitts-**	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	**burgh Pirates baseball**	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk...	"The Guiding Light"...	**game Jim Britt, an-**	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	**nouncer**	Sports and music
4:00 Univ. Wom'n & War	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	**Boston Braves vs. Pitts-**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial...	**burgh Pirates baseball**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	**game, Jim Britt, an-**	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Superman"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Shirley Sadler, singer	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy drama	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	Bill Cunningham, inter.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"I'm an American"
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	**New England Town Meet-**	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	**ing of the Air: "What**	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Parry; Louise Massey	**Is the Political Threat**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatizat'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	**of Hitler's New Order?"**	U. S. Army Recruit. Pgm.
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile"; Eddie**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 **Allen; Kenny**	Waltz Music	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	John Steele, talk	Album
9:30 **Baker; Portland**	News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney";	'Adventures in Rhythm';	Classical Album
9:45 **Hoffa; orchestra**	Ted Steele's Novachord	dramatic sketch	vocalists; orchestra	News; Sports
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Northwestern University	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Local Sports
10:15 **Address by Wendell**	Candle-Lighting Prer'm	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 **Willkie**	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	'Whispering Smith''	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Books; Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Jay Wesley, sports.	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Speakers; News	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	"Variations"	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Mala Rubenstein	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Waltz Music	"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	Choir Loft	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	"Good Morning Cheer"
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Government Reports	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Vagabonds Quartet	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk....	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Hillbilly songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	'We Are Always Young'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	'Edith Adams' Future'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	'What's on the Air'	Marjorie Mills; house-	'Government Girl'	Novachord Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	'I'll Find My Way'	Oriental Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Listen to Liebert'	'Light of the World'	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time
2:15 'Joyce Jordan'	Your Library on the Air	'The Mystery Man'	Sports comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	'Valiant Lady'; drama	'Don Artiste,' pianist	Jose Martinez's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins" sk.	**U. S. Marine Band**	'Grimm's Daughter'	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce'	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**burgh Pirates baseball**	Sports and music
3:30 Food News	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	Sports and music
3:45 News; Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	**nouncer**	Sports and music
4:00 Virgil Pinkley, int.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**Boston Bees vs. Pitts-**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**burgh Pirates baseball**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	Marion Jenkins, songs
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	"Here's Morgan"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time"
8:00 "Spotlight" with	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Ed East, m. c.	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	**Balzac's "The Room**	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	**Without a Door"; drama**	starring Ezra Stone	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse;	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	John Paul Dickson	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	**America's Town Meet-**	**well; Don Ameche;**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	**ing of the Air: "Should**	**Walter Pidgeon; orch.**	**Sinfonietta**	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Our Ships Convoy Ma-**	**Rudy Vallee Show; John**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports
10:15 Professor Quiz;	**terials to Britain?"**	**Barrymore; Orson Welles**	News Service	"Dance Digest"
10:30 questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Emma Otero, soprano;	"The Great Gunns";	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	First Piano Quartet	orchestra	comedy skit	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Bobby Day's Or.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Lieder by Johannes Brims. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Overture by Huszka; News in English; Hungarian Folk-Songs; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Talk: Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Second, Third and Fourth Acts of "Aida" by Verdi. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Talk: "The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Christian Science On Church of Air

Philip S. Barto of Painesville, Ohio, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, May 11, 1941, at 12 noon (eastern standard time) from station WRUL. The subject of Mr. Barto's address will be "Looking Forward."

Mrs. Charlotte Mehringer Anderson, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns 51, "Eternal Mind the Potter is" and 207, "Mother's Evening Prayer," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo, "Come Unto Me," by Coenen. Mrs. Jessie Havill Marlow will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WGAR, the Cleveland outlet of the Columbia network. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ohio with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Listeners in New England may hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester Mass.; WKNE, Keene, N. H.; WGAN, Portland, WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.

7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m).

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; 'Rhythmic Melodies'; 'Fantasy in Melody.'

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; 'Intermezzo'; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Jeno Bartal's Orchestra; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; 'Tune Time.'

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Joe Bethencourt's Rumba Band; 'Musical Moments.'

11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; 'Musical Interlude'; Network drama.

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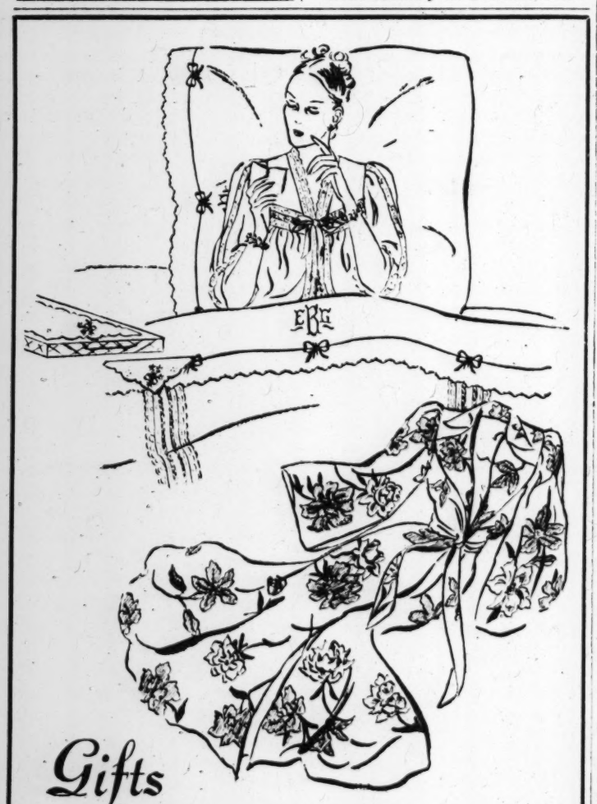
MAY 15
Deposits received by mail



Gifts
for Mother's Day and every day
at special prices

Sheer Bed Jacket **$6.75**
Chiffon Negligee **$11.75**
Dimity Blanket Cover in white or pastels **$4.75**
Embroidered Linen Tray Set **$3.75**
Wamsutta Sheet, white embroidered in color **$6.90**
Case to match **$2.15**

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street, Boston
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Suggesting our expert renovation for your curtains, draperies, slip covers, blankets.
Est. 1790
Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Gifts for Mother's Day at Lila's
DRESS SHOPPE
177 Mass. Ave. Opp. Newberrys
BOSTON

A Gift Mother will Cherish

PRINCE MATCHABELLI, PERFUME CORSAGE
Artificial violets with two 1/8 ounce flasks of choice Matchabelli perfume, attractively boxed. . . $2.75 complete
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United Prison Group Praised For Its Work

Commending members of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts for their interest in a group of people "for whom so many have so little interest," Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board, outlined the services that this organization, interested in aiding discharged or paroled prisoners, may render.

Stressing the enormous power of the parole board, Mr. Lurie told guests at the second annual dinner of the United Prison Association at the City Club last night, that "something must be done about a system which deals so quickly with the lives of men and women."

The Parole Board chairman described the work of the board and expressed regret that its members are called upon to make its decisions with so little acquaintance with the inmate. He stated that this condition exists because there is "no realization on the part of citizens of the importance of the board."

The work of the United Prison Association, Mr. Lurie said, must be a determination to become informed so that criticism of present methods of dealing with the crime and penal problem may be intelligent. This organization, he said, should exercise constant vigilance to keep politics out of prison and parole administration.

"An enlightened elecorate will not permit political interference with these important functions," Mr. Lurie declared. "Many a politician will rapidly become a statesman if he discovers the public will not tolerate politics in the administration of these offices."

Railroads File Damage Petitions

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7 (AP)—Trustees of the Boston and Providence Railroad filed a petition in Federal Court here today asking permission to stipulate the amount of damages due the system from the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Old Colony Railroad for violation of a long-term lease, terminted by the New Haven shortly after it filed a plea for reorganization.

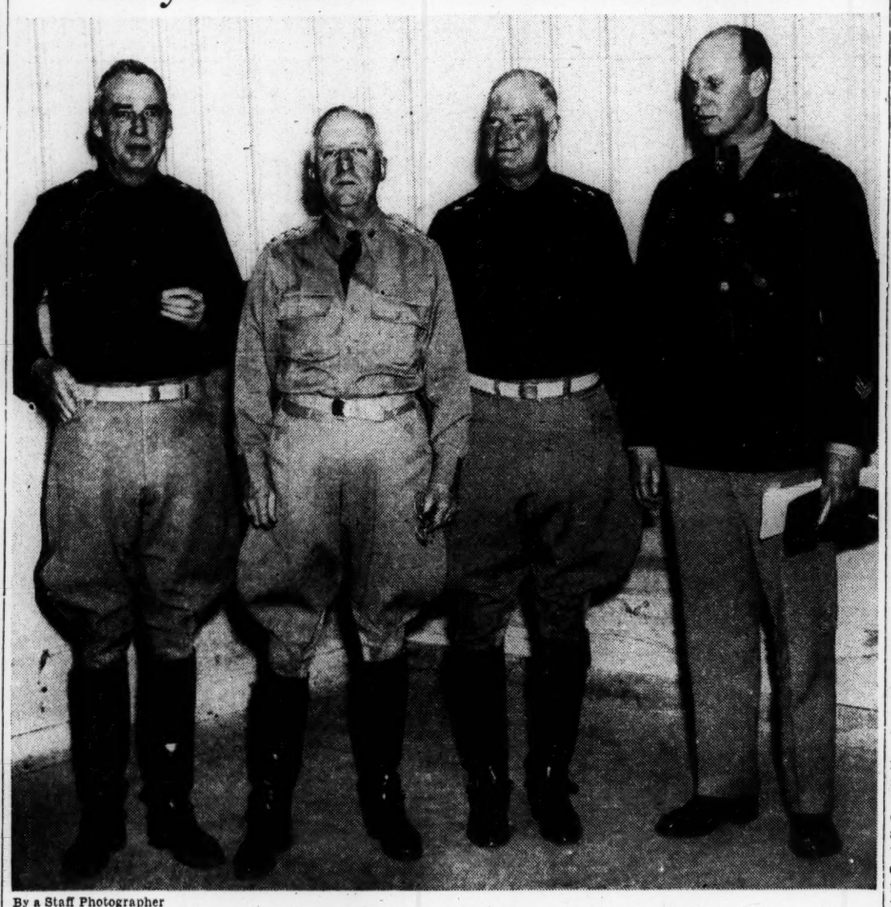
At the same time, Trustees of the New Haven filed a similar petition asking authority to stipulate the amount of damages due from the Boston and Providence for operation of the system from the time of the termination of the lease until Jan. 1, 1940.

United States District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks will hear both petitions on May 22.

The Boston and Providence asked to stipulate their claim at $10,000,000, while the New Haven asked to set its claims at $7,000,000.

SCANDINAVIAN
SMÖRGÅSBORD
(22 dishes to choose from)
and COMPLETE
Dinner, 75c
HORTICULTURAL HALL
Boston, Mass.
Thurs., May 8, Thru Sat., May 10
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Scandinavian Exhibit
and Bazaar

They Discuss Fort Devens Maneuvers



By a Staff Photographer

High Ranking Officers of U. S. Army at 'Critique'

Left to right: Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, head of the Sixth Army Corps; Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the First Army; Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, Commander of the First Division, and Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding the 26th Division.

Legislators Appeal For Parking Right

Massachusetts legislators who have difficulty finding places to park their cars vented their feelings today before the Legislative Committee on Rules.

Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland, sponsor of a bill to allow legislators to park their automobiles in Boston with immunity against tagging activities by police rookies, said: "You just can't find anywhere to park around the State House because all the spaces for members of the Legislature are being taken up by State employees, police cars, trucks and more trucks."

"If Commissioner Timilty and the rest of the police want to get hard-boiled, we'll have to get hard-boiled too," he said as he flourished a pink parking ticket he received for leaving his car in the wrong place.

Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg spent 20 minutes attacking the parking situation, while Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, said he had recorded 143 individuals in favor of the Olson bill.

Shoe Production Rises

New England's "shoe states"—Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire — produced 15,681,218 pairs of shoes during March, a gain of 17.5 per cent over March, 1940, the New England Shoe and Leather Association reports. Massachusetts' production of 8,336,492 pairs in March was the highest of any state in the nation.

First Division Gets Praise For Maneuvers at Fort Devens

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

Devens Maneuvers Successful—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, paid tribute to the officers and men of the First Division yesterday when he termed a two-day maneuver just concluded a job "well done." The maneuvers, known in Army parlance as Command Post Exercises, involved approximately 350 officers and 2,500 men of the streamlined division and—on paper—thousands of fighting men who successfully repelled an "enemy" attack. These exercises provide officers with tactical training and test such important service units as communications, supplies, medical and the ammunition carrier train. General Drum said this was the fifth division to have Command Post Exercises. The 26th Division is scheduled for a "CPX" later this summer. Two coast artillery districts have already had these tests under the observation of General Drum.

Soldiers Fight Blaze — Firemen from three communities joined State forest firemen and 350 soldiers today in fighting a forest fire about five miles from Camp Edwards. Although the blaze was out of control the wind was blowing away from the barracks and no damage was anticipated. Soldiers were ordered away from the scrubland where the fire originated after several dud shells exploded. Approximately 200 acres were burned over.

Flying Cadet Courses—Special preparatory courses for non-college men wishing to enter the Army Flying Cadets will be given in 15 Massachusetts communities it was announced today by Lieut. Col. John Alden Degen, acting Corps Area recruiting officer. These courses, conducted by the State Department of Education, will prepare for the Flying Cadet examinationto be given August 12 and 13. Sessions will be held three evenings a week and a charge of $10 will be made. The courses, which will begin May 19, will continue for 12 weeks and provide opportunity for unmarried citizens between the ages of 20 and 26, to qualify for the Army Flying Cadets, even though they lack the two years of college usually required. Information regarding the courses may be secured at the Army Base, South Boston, at Recruiting Stations, or at the Department of Education, State House.

Mothers to Visit Camps—New England mothers with sons in training camps were urged today by William Emerson, New England Executive Vice-President of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, to visit their sons on Mother's Day next Sunday. He urged them to respond to the call of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway, who recently said, "We mothers have long been the recipients of favors on Mother's Day. In this time of crisis it is fitting that all mothers now rally to prove to their sons that we are proud of the manner in which they are accepting responsibilities. I can think of no better way to express our love and appreciation than for a mother to visit her son on Mother's Day. . . . Let us show our sons that we are behind them."

Harbor Forts to Fire—Ships navigating in Boston Harbor have been warned by Fort Banks officials that intermittent artillery firing operations are to be conducted during the rest of May and in June. Although firing will be suspended when ships are navigating in the danger zone mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

More About CCC—Boys in the Civilian Conservation Corps will find a new emphasis on their ABC's in a program "raising their educational level" which General Woodruff announced today for camps in his district. The importance of vocational training for CCC boys in the work of National defense has already been seen, the General said, and now there will be a matching emphasis upon education because "more and more, industry is requiring a higher educational level as a prerequisite for employment," he declared.

Kletchka Appeals Loss of License

Thomas S. L. Kletchka, hearings officer in charge of the Fitchburg branch of the office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, appealed today to the State Public Works Commission from the action of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin in suspending his driving license.

On May 1, Mr. Goodwin suspended Mr. Kletchka's license on the complaint by the Leominster Police that he tore up and threw away a parking tag placed on his car. Mr. Kletchka said he had been operating an automobile for 34 years and asked for a hearing on his appeal.

Beekeepers of Maine Slated to Meet May 25

Maine beekeepers are to meet at Winthrop Town Hall and at the Harris S. Woodman orchards near by on May 25. Problems relating to spring management of bees, handling of package bees, and bees for fruit pollination are to be discussed. A moving picture, "Realm of the Honey Bee," is a feature of the program.

The meeting is sponsored by the Maine State Association of Beekeepers, the York-Cumberland Beekeepers Association, and the Maine Pomological Society.

Ban on Scouts Called a Blow At Christianity

"Nazi, Fascist and Communist liquidation of Scouting in the countries represented by those ideologies points to a highly significant doctrine—the doctrine of anti-Christ," C. Glynn Fraser, Assistant to the Scout Executive of the Boston Area Council, told the student body of the New England School of Theology this morning. "Based as it is on the solid foundation of Christian principles, which make up the Scout Oath and Law and summarized in the Scout slogan, 'Do a Good Turn Daily,' the program of the Boy Scouts taught and practiced the opposite of the totalitarian philosophies.

"When Hitler came to power," Mr. Fraser added, "Scouting had the distinction of being the only boys' program organized and functioning in every civilized country in the world. Knowing the value of molding the minds of youth in order to perpetuate good or evil, dictators quickly took advantage of the organization of the Scout program, changed its name and uniform, distorted its aims and objectives, and inculcated into it new, vicious activities and principles. Where leaders were loyal to the brotherhood of Scouting, they were displaced and 're-assigned' to other activity.

"One of the greatest single forces for world peace and friendship was the International Jamboree held in Holland in 1937. Yet only a few weeks ago the Nazis abolished the Boy Scout Organization of that country. The tremendous force of being neighborly and making friends, as exemplified on that occasion, was, in my opinion, one of the primary initial causes of the later disbanding of the Scout program. Its influence was too great in the direction opposite to that desired by the dictators," Mr. Fraser said.

Clothing Firm Is Fined $4,000

The Trimount Clothing Co., Inc., of Roxbury, largest maker of men's clothing in metropolitan Boston, was fined $4,000 today for violation of the federal wage-hour act, and Maurice Gordon, its Vice-President and General Manager, was fined $1,000.

Fines were imposed by Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court. The company pleaded guilty to the charge of failing to pay the minimum wage required by the act. Mr. Gordon pleaded nolo contendere.

Three other charges of violation were continued for three months pending restitution of back pay to the approximately 1,200 men and women workers involved.

Weymouth to Get Post Office Soon

Ceremonies for the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal post-office building in Weymouth on Thursday, May 15, at three o'clock, were announced by Postmaster Peter F. Tague today.

The new building will replace the present leased quarters on Washington Street and is scheduled for occupancy early in the summer. Both Senators from Massachusetts, several Congressmen, and State officials have been invited to speak at the ceremony.

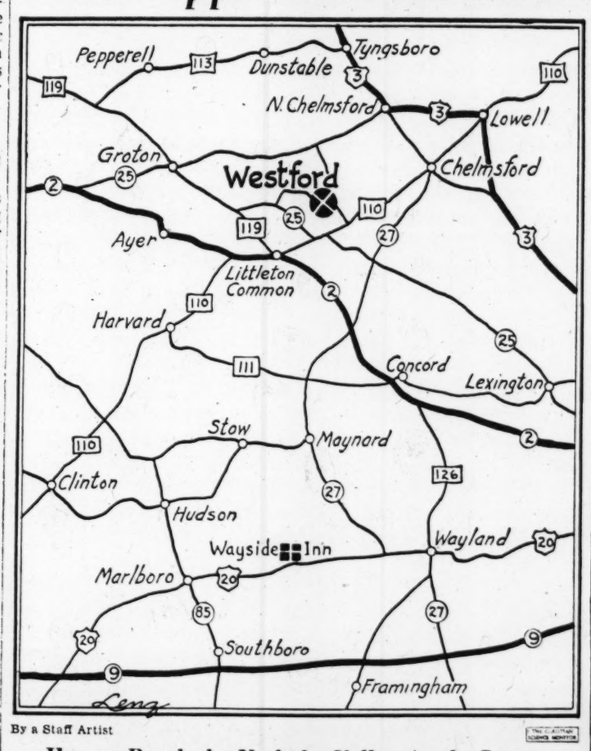
James P. Reilly, Superintendent of the Weymouth Post Office, will act as chairman.

Boston Receipts Of Wool Huge

Imports of wool at Boston last week totaled 16,828,100 pounds, according to figures made public today by the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service at Boston. Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 1,813,324 pounds.

The influx of last week brought the aggregate for the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1940, up to 339,560,396 pounds, compared with 125,973,495 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Where Apple Blossoms Bloom



By a Staff Artist

How to Reach the Nashoba Valley Apple Center

Primary automobile routes out of Boston are in heavy black. Secondary roads are the smaller lines. The numbers refer to automobile routes.

Winning New Air Laurels

Wide World

Igor Sikorsky and His Helicopter

Famous designer and builder of aircraft hovered over a spot no larger than a tennis court for 1 hour 32 minutes and 30 seconds and thereby beat the previous German record.

Sikorsky Clips 12 Minutes Off World Helicopter Record

STRATFORD, Conn., May 7 (AP)—Igor I. Sikorsky walked nonchalantly out on a meadow yesterday, strapped himself into a machine of his own design and broke the world's helicopter endurance record of one hour and 20 minutes by 12 minutes and 25 seconds without reaching an altitude of more than 30 feet.

Most of the time the famous plane designer's craft, resembling a huge dragon fly over a field, remained suspended about four feet above the ground. Once or twice it reached a low level of less than two feet.

The helicopter left the ground in vertical flight at 12:16.30 p. m. (E. S. T.), broke the record of one hour, 20 minutes and 40 seconds established by Heinrich Foche of Germany in 1937 at 1:37 p. m. and floated softly to the ground before a small, cheering crowd shortly before 2 p. m.

In an informal talk, preceding orders to the mechanics to check the helicopter, which withstood the test with only one mishap, a broken oil gauge, the inventor said that the flight had been of an experimental nature, not supposed to be "spectacular" and forecast the use by persons desiring to take off from their own backyards, and for military purposes.

He said that the test had showed definitely that the problem of "control characteristics" had been "totally solved."

Mr. Sikorsky, who established an American helicopter endurance record of one hour, five minutes, 14.5 seconds last April 15, took 14 and one-half gallons of gasoline aloft with him and flew above the field in an area 10 to 12 feet in diameter, except when he purposely deviated to accommodate camera men.

Mr. Sikorsky sat rigid, his tie blowing, a felt hat perched on his head beneath the whirling blades of the main propeller, face set, black business suit creased by the wind, looking like a pioneer in aviation rather than the veteran that he is.

Asked what he thinks about while aloft on record flights with this machine, Mr. Sikorsky replied. "Day dreaming perhaps."

The Sikorsky helicopter is designed for a top speed of 80 miles per hour, ceiling of 2,500 feet and weighs 1,300 pounds gross.

Concert Harpist With Choristers

Miss Mildred Dilling, concert harpist, who has played in almost all of the musical centers and of the broadcasting stations of Europe and the United States, will be the soloist at the seventh annual spring concert of the Triad Choral Society, in Gardner Hotel, Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street, Boston, Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss Dilling will play numbers by Bach, Renie, Debussy, Fauré, and Mozart, and will accompany the chorus in two songs from "The Holy City." The chorus, under the direction of Miss Jessie Dodd, will be heard in Handel's Hallelujah Amen from "Judas Maccabaeus" and other selections of interest. Of especial interest is a new setting of Mary Baker Eddy's poem "The United States to Great Britain"—music composed by Walter E. Young.

Ad Man to Speak To Hub Fashion Group

Kenneth Collins, executive officer of the advertising firm of Arthur J. Kudner, Inc., will be guest speaker of the Fashion Group of Boston at a luncheon meeting Friday at the Hotel Vendome.

Mr. Collins, former assistant to the General Manager of the New York Times and only recently returned to advertising work, will discuss "Successful Retailing Under Changing Conditions." Several hundred leading merchandisers, fashion leaders, and business men from all over New England are expected to attend.

U. S. Declared 25 P. C. Behind In '41 Defense

BANGOR, Maine, May 7 (AP)—United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine declared today that it was "both startling and disturbing to discover that in this present year America will be at least 25 per cent behind the goal for defense production that had previously been set."

"This condition cannot continue," he said in an address prepared for the Bangor-Brewer Lions Club, "if America is to be promptly and properly prepared to live in the kind of a world that Mr. Hitler is creating in the countries across the seas."

Mr. Brewster, who is inspecting Maine's ship yard and defense facilities, said figures given him by William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, showed that "for the calendar year 1941 it was hoped that we should produce $17,000,000,000 of defense materials in a national income of $85,000,000,000, or approximately 20 per cent.

"In the first quarter of 1941 we actually produced at the rate of $10,000,000,000 a year.

"In order to achieve the $17,000,000,000 goal by monthly increases it would be necessary next December that America produce $2,500,000,000 in defense materials in a single month or the equivalent of the last three months' production, or at the annual rate of $30,000,000 a year which is three times the production rate of the last quarter. This is obviously impossible as the statisticians in OPM agree."

His figures, the Senator explained, did not take into account slow-down in production resulting from the recent soft coal work stoppage.

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A 4-thread all silk that's sheer but sturdy for town wear.
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Stengel Hopes Club Will Come Out of Batting Slump Against Pirates Today

Braves Even With West; Sullivan Takes Second

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a fourth-place tie with the Cincinnati Reds as they opened a two-game Pittsburgh series at Allston, the hit-hungry Braves found themselves with a new pace-setter on the pitching mound. He was Joe Sullivan, the southpaw knuckleballer, whose relief victory over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday was his second of the spring, against no defeats. It was Sully's butterfly ball and Sibby Sisti's 11th inning home run which gave the locals an even break in the Chicago series last week.

It seemed fitting that Sullivan should break the Cardinal winning streak at 10 games. He has always given them trouble. A year ago he stopped the Redbirds twice when it looked as if they might catch Cincinnati in the National League flag race. A third time he went the route, but lost a four-hitter to Bill McGee.

Lamanna Finished

In chalking up No. 2, the southpaw who once labored in the American League with Detroit relieved Wes Ferrell at the start of the second inning and checked the slugging Cardinals until two were out in the eighth. Sully gave up eight scattered hits during that stretch and might have finished, but Manager Casey Stengel played safe and waved in Frank Lamanna from the bull pen. Frank put out the fire.

Although the Braves got caught in the momentum of the Cardinal winning streak, actually they are holding their own against the West—the half of the National League where the heaviest power is concentrated. As they moved against Frankie Frisch's Buccaneers this afternoon, the locals had a three and three record with western visitors. They took the lone game played with the Reds, broke even in two starts with the Cubs and salvaged one of the three dates with the red-hot Cardinals. And all this despite a team batting slump which has President Bob Quinn making telephone calls to far-off California in search of hitters.

Team Slump

Until the Braves shake this base-hit famine, they are destined to remain under the .500 mark. The pitchers cannot carry the burden alone forever. The only Boston player with a respectable batting average is Gene Moore and even the Texan tightens up with big runs waiting on the bases. Neither Babe Dahlgren nor 'Bama Rowell figure to lead the league, but both are in protracted slumps. The latter did .333 on opening day, but has been under .300 since.

The leading hitter in the Cardinal series was Johnny Cooney, who collected six out of 12 for .500. However, these hits produced only two runs. All five markers in the St. Louis final were unearned and two of the three runs which beat the Reds last Saturday were of the same variety. The situation is getting serious.

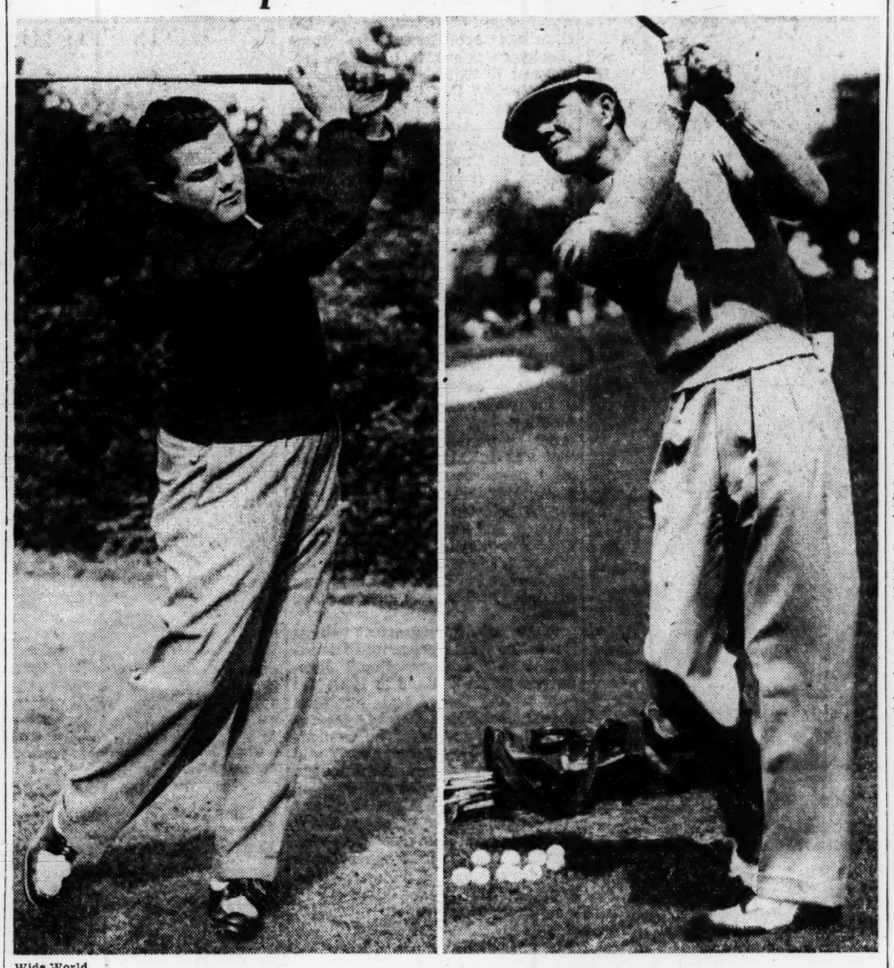
Morning Practice

Casey Stengel has tried everything. Each morning he has the boys out at Braves Field, swinging in front of the batting cage. In practice they look good—like the two o'clock hitters you often hear ball players speak about. But once the umpire cries "Play ball," all opposing pitchers look like Walter Johnson in his prime.

The Pirates, who play singles here today and tomorrow, were within striking distance of the Braves this morning. Frisch, in sixth place, was only one game behind Stengel in the standing and Frankie had come up with three triumphs, a tie and a lone setback in his most recent five starts in the East. After a confused beginning, he has finally found a combination which puts his Buccaneers in the first division battle with the Braves, Giants and Cubs.

Outside of Boston, the chief National League interest today was on Brooklyn, where the Dodgers opened a two-game series with the Cardinals. As a mere half game separated the league leaders from the Brooks this morning, there should be a few fireworks at Ebbets Field. Last season the Redbirds took 13 out of 23 from their eastern rivals, with one tie.

Champions Match Golf Strokes



Wide World

Lawson Little (left) and Byron Nelson

Little is the present national open golf champion and Nelson held the title in 1939. They will be among the eight pros to play at The Country Club May 14 in a match to benefit the British War Relief Society.

Huskies Host To Tufts In Vital Game

Northeastern's varsity baseball team has a reputation to maintain tomorrow against Tufts. The Jumbos have not beaten the Huskies in baseball since Herb Gallagher took over the coaching job at the Boston school back in 1938.

Not since 1937, when the Medford college squeezed out a 3-2 victory, has Northeastern been beaten by the Nashmen. In his own college days, too, Gallagher enjoyed considerable success against the Jumbos. His final appearance against them was in 1934, when he scored a 9-4 win.

Franklin Coole, the left-handed find of the season, is slated to work against Tufts tomorrow at Huntington Field. Coole saved a league game against Maine in his first appearance; he shut out Rhode Island in his first full varsity game.

Coole, incidentally, was just another reserve pitcher on the freshman team last year. Rain cut the yearling slate down to three games, which were handled by Fred Rice and Joe Dias. For that reason, Coole was an unknown quantity when he reported at Huntington Field this spring.

The rest of the Northeastern line-up will stay the same, with no shifts planned in the batting order, either. The Husky batters line up with catcher Mickey Maguire as lead-off. The order may be unusual, but results have been satisfactory.

Super-Stars Will Compete In The Country Club Golf

When the super-stars of the present golf world line up in the M. G. A.'s Big Eight invitation tournament at The Country Club May 14, there will be on exhibition one former U. S. open champion, the present title-holder, and possibly the next winner of the crown.

Byron Nelson took the title in 1939, and Lawson Little is the present champion. The winner of this year's tournament in Forth Worth, Texas, might very well be either of these two stars or any one of their six opponents—Sammy Snead, Ben Hogan, Jug McSpaden, Jimmy Demaret, Craig Wood, or Jimmy Thomson. These are the brightest lights of the fairways at present, and all have the shots in their bags to come through next June.

This 36-hole test for the benefit of the British War Relief Fund should give an inkling of how good a chance Little has of repeating. The former king of the amateurs did not produce the most brilliant golf on the recently concluded winter tour, but he did play well enough to rank high on the list of money winners.

Hitting Ball Better

The broad - shouldered San Franciscan may have been pacing himself, preferring to save his greatest efforts for the open, and it is just possible that the Big Eight tourney here may be the start of his serious concentration for his effort next month. Little, whose defense of the national open is the toughest job in sports, claims he is hitting the ball better than ever and intends to win at The Country Club to prove it.

To do so, however, Lawson will have to get by seven other pretty fair shot-makers. Nelson, in addition to winning the open two years ago, is the present national P. G. A. champion; Hogan is the leading prize money winner both for this year and for last; Wood just won the Masters' tournament at Augusta; Snead is the greatest gate attraction in the game today and is hungry for a major tournament victory; long-hitting Jimmy Thomson can throw in a 65 on occasion; and both Demaret and McSpaden have flashed brilliant golf.

Prime Favorite

If Little wins here over such outstanding competition, it is almost a forgone conclusion that he will be made a prime favorite for the open, and with a few breaks may join Ralph Guldahl as the only ones to defend successfully since Bobby Jones retired.

Tickets for this star attraction may be obtained either by mail or by calling in person at the offices of the British War Relief Society or the Massachusetts Golf Association. In addition, they may be purchased from pros at Greater Boston clubs.

Minnesota's Chances May Hinge on Mile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota chances of finishing in the first division standings of the Big Ten track and field championships at Memorial Stadium here on May 16-17 may depend on a repetition of the race that confounded the experts just a year ago.

That race was the superbly run mile relay victory by a Gopher quartet that hadn't even been given an "unknown" rating before the race got under way. A repetition of that race will be worth five points to Minnesota toward the goal of 25 that has been set by Coach Jim Kelly.

Regarded as an also-ran entry as the teams lined up for the race at Evanston last Spring, the Gopher quartet of Bob Johnson, George Irvine, Bill Garrity and George Franck outran and outgamed a favored Michigan team to win in 3m., 16.9s.

The first three named, matched the nation's best quarter-mile experts stride for stride in the early stages of the race. Then the Gopher's George Franck stepped out against Michigan's Warren Breidenbach, conference quarter-mile champion, pulled away from him and broke the tape in near record time.

Franck and Johnson will be on hand again for Minnesota's only title defense this year. They will be joined by John Marwin, a fleet sophomore from Minneapolis Washburn, and Joe Hayes, a veteran. As was the case in 1940, the Gophers will have Michigan to beat and may nave to push the Big Ten record of 3:14.7 to do it.

Greenberg Reports to Army Declining a 24-Hour Stay

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—Lanky Hank Greenberg, reporting with the early birds at the military induction center, submitted today to another examination before being formally transplanted from the baseball diamond to an Army camp.

There was no reason to believe, Army officials said, that the findings would in any way differ from the draft board report which found Greenberg fit for military service.

One of 300

The Detroit Tiger star was one of 300 awaiting induction into the Army. After reporting at 6:30 a. m. at his draft board office, Greenberg marched with other draftees to the induction center.

Along the way passers-by shouted friendly farewells to Greenberg. At the induction center crowds thronged the entrance and Greenberg threaded his way through. Greenberg was slated to leave at 2 p. m. for Fort Custer, Army officials said.

Declined Stay

After blasting two home runs yesterday in his farewell appearance, Greenberg declined a 24-hour stay on his induction to permit him to appear today in the American League pennant raising ceremonies at Briggs Stadium, home of the Tigers.

"I've asked no favors and I'll accept none now," Greenberg replied when told of his draft board's belated decision. "I'll do my best to be a good soldier."

Baseball men saw in that decision many of the qualities that have made Hank one of the great power hitters of all time.

Contract Canceled

One of the game's better business men, Greenberg was paid handsomely for his batting dynamite. His 1941 contract at a reported $50,000 a year is automatically canceled with his military induction.

Greenberg realizes that he may never return to the top, which was symbolized yesterday by his home runs that aided in defeating the New York Yankees. But he's quite willing to enter the service after a three-month siege in which his draft case was freely debated.

The fans who witness Detroit's pennant ceremonies will be a day too late. They should have waved farewell to the pennant when Greenberg left yesterday.

Don Budge Designs Newest Tennis Shoe

Don Budge, leading tennis professional, is the designer of the latest type tennis shoe, being introduced this summer by United States Rubber Company.

Made of white canvas, the new shoe is light in weight, and is built on a special last to conform to the shape of the foot.

A sponge rubber cushion sole running from heel to toe in the insole and side stitching for snug lacing are said to provide foot comfort.

The sole is made of latex sprayed on by a new process, and the toe is made scuff-proof by a heavy layer of additional rubber.

The Budge shoe is completely washable, and is even provided with non-rusting aluminum eyelets.

Fesler on Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Paul Brown and Wes Fesler will be "big names" on the summer faculty in Ohio State University's department of physical education. The summer quarter starts June 24.

According to the catalogs now being distributed, Brown, new Buck football coach, will teach both elementary and advanced courses in the coaching of football.

Fesler, for several years head basketball coach at Harvard but recently chosen head football coach at Wesleyan in Connecticut, will offer courses in basketball and baseball coaching.

Draft Report

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers learn that Joe Gallagher, husky 27-year-old outfielder from Buffalo, N. Y., who had been optioned to Montreal but had refused to report, has been drafted into the Army.

Sport Siftings

Bob Zuppke's famous stratagem, the "flying trapeze," which was uncorked to beat Ohio State on the gridiron in 1934, will appear in a movie series next fall . . . Cameramen from Hollywood shot the Illini footballers executing this and other plays recently . . . the film series is expected to include 48 teams.

* * *

For the first time in his 21 years as head baseball coach at Michigan, Ray Fisher's Wolverine nine this season was able to play every one of its first 13 games as scheduled. Perfect weather prevailed since the season opened and not once has rain even threatened to force cancellation or postponement of a game.

* * *

When Georgia and Florida played the second game of their annual series in Athens, Ga., recently, five big league baseball scouts were on hand to watch the youngsters perform. They included representatives of the New York Yankees, Cincinnati Reds, New York Giants, Pittsburgh Pirates, and Boston Red Sox.

West's Fielding Saves Game

Notes of the Cardinal final . . . Maxie West, of all people, saved the game for the Braves with a spectacular bit of fielding in the eighth inning . . . With Walker Cooper on second as a result of his pinch single and Jimmy Brown on first as a result of Eddie Miller's error, West picked Ernie Koy's two-base line drive off the fence on the fly and held the racing Brown at third . . . Probably nobody was more surprised than Maxie when the carom landed in his glove, but the play prevented the rallying visitors from tying the score . . . Wes Ferrell may have lost his job by his weak showing in the first inning . . . The Braves would rather lose with youngsters like Art Johnson and Frank Lamanna than get .500 pitching from a veteran like Ferrell.

* * *

That five-run fifth inning was Boston's biggest this spring . . . Rowell, Miller, and Dahlgren clicked off the 26th and 27th double plays . . . The Cardinals have 25 . . . Martin Marion looked like a real good shortstop here . . . He robbed Sisti yesterday . . . Dahlgren saved a couple of bad throws with his mit . . . Grodzicki, who started for the Cards, was the first of Billy Southworth's hurlers to go nine innings in the South . . . He beat the Yankees at St. Petersburg . . . The rookie had pitched in the Canal Zone all winter . . . The last previous Cardinal road defeat was from the Phillies at Miami Beach on March 29.

* * *

Stengel doubts if Chet Ross will be ready in another month . . . The injured outfielder takes batting practice, but gets around very slow . . . The Yankees, through yesterday's game, had lost five out of eight in the western half of the American League . . . Having been washed out of two St. Louis dates, the Red Sox today moved to Chicago . . . Their western invasion closes tomorrow . . . Joe Cronin comes home to Fenway Park for a week-end series with the Yankees . . . They tell this one about Heinie Groh . . . The Giants were playing an exhibition at West Point and Heinie was having one of his rare bad days at third base . . . Finally, a Cadet shouted from the stands: "Hey, Groh, how did you ever get into the big leagues?" . . . Heinie answered: "Well, son, I wasn't appointed by my Congressman."—E. R.

Baseball Games

Today's Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow's Schedule

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Boston Box Score

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	3	5	0
Cooney cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
E. Moore rf	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
West lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	5	4	1
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	1	1	11	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Hassett	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ferrell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	5	6	6	27	14	2

ST. LOUIS							
Brown, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	2	1
T. Moore, cf	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Padgett, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Koy, lf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Mize, 1b	3	1	2	3	11	0	0
Slaughter, rf	5	0	3	4	1	0	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Marion, ss	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
Crespi, 2b	3	1	2	3	2	2	0
†Hopp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grodzicki, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nahem, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
‡Triplett	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lanier, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§W. Cooper	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Krist, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	4	11	15	24	11	3

*Batted for Berres in fifth. †Batted for Crespi in ninth. ‡Batted for Nahem in sixth. §Batted for Lanier in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Runs batted in, Slaughter, E. Moore, West 2, Miller, T. Moore, Koy. Two-base hits, Mize, Slaughter, Crespi, Koy. Hits, off Ferrell, 2 in 1 inning; off Sullivan, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Grodzicki, 3 in 4 2-3 innings; off Nahem, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Lanier, 1 in 2 innings; off Krist, 0 in 1 inning; off Lamanna, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Left on base, St. Louis 13, Boston 6. Sacrifice, E. Moore. Base on balls by Ferrell, by Sullivan 5, by Grodzicki 4, by Lanier, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Ferrell, by Grodzicki, 5, by Lanier. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren 2; Marion, Crespi and Mize. Wild pitch, Sullivan. Winning pitcher, Sullivan. Losing pitcher, Grodzicki. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, Conlan Goetz and Reardon. Attendance, 2,569.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Hassett	5	2	2	0	1	.400
Moore	78	10	26	1	7	.333
Dahlgren	71	11	19	3	12	.268
Cooney	58	6	15	0	3	.259
Miller	75	11	18	1	9	.240
Berres	36	2	8	0	4	.222
West	59	10	13	4	13	.220
Rowell	79	5	17	0	2	.215
Manne	5	0	1	0	1	.200
Masi	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Sisti	51	5	8	1	4	.157
Majeski	31	1	4	0	2	.129
Bray	11	1	1	0	1	.091
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Gremp	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Cronin	53	14	22	3	17	.415
Di Maggio	72	19	28	0	3	.389
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Williams	34	6	11	1	8	.324
Peacock	23	2	8	0	5	.320
Pytlak	45	6	14	0	6	.311
Tabor	67	8	20	2	9	.299
Doerr	74	13	22	4	24	.297
Foxx	61	18	17	1	12	.278
Spence	37	2	10	0	3	.270
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	58	7	10	0	5	.172
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Good Start

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dick Siebert, Philadelphia A's first baseman, expects to surpass his 1940 home run mark this season. A year ago Siebert hit only five homers during the whole season but he hit two four-basers in the third game this year.

An umpire for every base is the next goal in Bill Klem's program for the improvement of the umpire's lot. When he joined the National League 36 years ago Klem found that "nobody gave a thought to the umpire until he called a close play against your team."

Big Green Track Forces Favored to Beat Crimson

Conceded a good chance of repeating their indoor victory over Harvard, Dartmouth's well-rounded track squad comes to the Stadium Saturday afternoon for the 24th annual dual track and field meet.

The Indians have not defeated the Crimson track men in the Stadium since 1911, and have only one outdoor victory, in 1938 at Hanover, since the dual contests were started in 1906. Coach Harry Hillman's men came up with a convincing 66-42 win at Hanover in February, and should break the Stadium obstacle this Saturday.

Loss of Ritter

In spite of the loss of their ace sprinter, Larry Ritter, the Big Green will have on deck such stars as Don Blount, best high and broad jumper in the college's history; Fritz Heinbokel, who broke the Dartmouth record with a 9.8 century at West Point last Saturday; Sid Bull, a consistent winner in the two mile; Andy Hunter, close to Blount in both jumps; Capt. Dick Howard, who was second to Harvard's Captain Jim Lightbody in a fast 440 last year; and sophomore Paul Hanlon, a smart quarter miler, who is the brother of Al Hanlon, former Crimson star. In the mile and half mile, the Hanoverians have two of their best entries in recent years, Lionel Trudeau and Bill Uptegrove, who double in these events.

In the indoor meet, Dartmouth out-pointed the Crimson in nine of the 12 events, 60-yard dash, 600, 1,000, mile, two mile, shot put, pole vault, high jump, and broad jump. Blount was an easy winner of both the jumps, followed by team-mate Andy Hunter in the broad jump and Larry Andrew in the high jump. Dick Godfrey and Dave Warren placed one—two in the pole vault, while Bob Nissen took the shot. Bull coasted to a win in the two mile, while Trudeau took both the mile and the 1,000, just edging Uptegrove in the mile. Hanlon won the 600 and was second to Harvard's Doug Pirnie in the 300 by only one-tenth of a second in a race which saw Pirnie break the all-time Crimson indoor record with a 31.7. Both Ritter and Heinbokel defeated Pirnie in that order in the short dash. Ritter holds the official Dartmouth record of 9.9 for the hundred, but Heinbokel's 9.8, which may not be allowed because of a slightly favoring wind, indicates that the loss of Ritter may not be a vital blow to the Big Green Saturday and that the sensational sophomore, Pirnie, may have to trail again.

Weak in Hurdles

The Indians' only weak event is the low hurdles, which Harvard may sweep. In the highs Dick Craw, who was a close second to Army's Bill Gillis last Saturday in a new West Point record of 14.5, is strong enough to nick even Harvard's Captain Don Donahue.

A year ago at Hanover the Crimson won in an upset 73 2-3 to 61 1-3, but this year the Big Green has back the preponderance of place winners in that contest, while the Jaako Mikkola troupe has been in for a season of rebuilding.

Ritter won both sprints for the Indians last year, in excellent 9.9 and 21.1. Heinbokel, who took second in the century and third in the furlong, should do well enough now that he is in the top form of his career. Harvard's Ted Meredith, son of the Penn Olympic great, was the local's only place-winner in the short sprint last year, but he is not competing in any sport this spring.

Crimson Point Men

Dartmouth's first place winners returning are Uptegrove in the mile, Bull in the two mile, Blount in the high jump, Godfrey in the pole vault, and Dale Bartholomew in the javelin. Other place winners returning are Craw in the low hurdles, Howard in the 440 and 880, Blout in the broad jump, Hunter in the high jump, Nissen in the shot put and discus, and Fishman in the hammer.

The Crimson's only returning winners are Capt. Don Donahue, who took both hurdles; and Bob Partlow, who took the broad jump on a day when Blount was definitely off form. Other returning point winners are Roger Schafer in the hurdles, Bob Nichols, Bob McLoughlin, and Lang Burwell in the distance runs, John Bunker in the high jump, and Chester d'Autremont in the pole vault.

Hoppe Again Beats Ponzi

Willie Hoppe, world's three-cushion billiard champion, defeated Andrew Ponzi, 50 to 40, in 61 innings, last night in the second block of their exhibition match at New York. Each made a high run of 6. Hoppe leads in points, 100 to 56. They will play the final block tonight.

Several Local Golfers Named On Committees

Several local golfers have been appointed to sub-committees of the United States Golf Association by Harold W. Pierce, President. Those appointed and their committees follow:

Rules
Herbert Jaques, Lowell and Francis D. Ouimet, Boston.

Championship
Francis D. Ouimet, Boston.

Implements and Ball
Francis D. Ouimet and Herbert Jaques.

Membership
A. O. Barker, Sandy Cove, Cohasset, Mass.

Green Section
A. Oram Fulton, Cambridge, Mass.

Women's Committee
Frances E. Stebbins, chairman, Newton, Mass.

Public Links
Ernest G. Monigle, Boston, Mass.

Sectional Affairs
Melville P. Merritt, Boston, Mass.

International Relations
Herbert Jaques, Lowell, Mass.

Museum
Margaret Curtis, Manchester, Mass.; Herbert Jaques, Lowell; Merrill Lord, New Bedford, Mass., and Francis D. Ouimet, Boston.

The association announces intention of enforcing the rule concerning defacing clubs—"Club faces . . . shall not bear any lines, dots, or other markings with sharp or rough edges made for the obvious purpose of putting a cut on the ball."

The entry list for the open championship will be closed at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, May 13 at the Association's office, 73 East 57th St., New York City. Entries by telephone, telegraph or any means other than the Association's forms are not acceptable.

Letters to N. Y. U. Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Fifty letter awards for basketball, track and swimming participation at New York University have been announced by Albert B. Nixon, graduate manager of athletics. The awards were recently approved by both the Board of Athletic Control and the Undergraduate Athletic Association Board.

Twelve major letters were awarded to the basketball team members and managers and 14 major letter awards were granted to the Violet indoor track athletes.

Capt. Daniel O'Connell and Capt.-elect John Scagnelli of the N. Y. U. varsity swimming team were also rewarded with major letters. Both swimmers scored points in the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association championships. O'Connell won the 50-yard freestyle event and tied for fourth in the 100-yard race. Scagnelli tied for fourth in the 50-yard freestyle.

Eight other members of the swimming team and two varsity cheer leaders won minor letters. Freshman numerals went to nine basketball players and three freshman track stars.

The awards follow:

Varsity Basketball
Capt. Benjamin Auerbach, Emanuel Schuman, Edward V. Stevens, Irving Davis, Ralph Kaplowitz, Morton N. Lazar, Paul E. Payne, Robert Davidoff, Frank Turner Manager Martin W. Frey, Equipment Manager Sidney Kastenbaum and Freshman Manager Lawrence Weber.

Varsity Track
Capt. George W. Hagans, Leslie MacMitchell, Harold M. Bogrow, Stanford C. Braun, David N. Lawyer, Jared F. Fangboner, Joseph M. Gares, William F. Hulse, Darwin F. Bruce, Raphael Friedman, Fabian G. Francis, Frank Remy, Robert W. Carbonaro, and Manager Richard E. Lencer.

Varsity Swimming
Capt. Daniel O'Connell, John Scagnelli.

No Lack of Practice

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark. (AP)—It's a sort of postman's holiday arrangement they have for 35th division soldiers. They spend the week on the target ranges. Then on Sunday, for recreation, they have a standing invitation to participate in trap shoots at nearby gun clubs.

Figured in Wild Ball Game

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Erickson, Williams, DiNublia

Boston University defeated Boston College at Nickerson Field yesterday, 18 to 13. Carl Erickson, left fielder, tripled with the bases filled, Walter Williams collected one hit and played center field, and Johnny DiNublia hit a pinch single for Pitcher Carl Braun in the four-run seventh. Braun, winning pitcher, left the game with the score 16 to 4 in his favor, and Boston College picked up nine runs in the next two frames.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dixie Walker and Billy Herman, Dodgers—Former hit two home runs, one with bases loaded to break tie in seventh inning; latter made debut as Dodger by getting four hits in perfect day at bat against Pirates.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Celebrated "Greenberg Day" with two home runs against Yankees.

Jim Vernon, Senators—Hit two-run homer in first and singled run across in ninth to help break Indians' winning streak.

Cy Blanton, Phillies—Held Reds to five hits to win pitching duel.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Snuffed out Cubs with four-hit hurling.

Max West, Braves—Singled with bases loaded to break up game against Cardinals.

Pipe Line Peeker

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mickey Vernon of the Washington Senators had an unusual job before entering baseball: He walked a pipe line at the Marcus Hook, Pa., oil refineries . . . eight miles a day, looking for leaks in the 14-inch pipe. He says he didn't find a leak in two years.

Northwestern Football Maintains Spotlight Despite College Spring Athletics

Phelan Has Prospects Despite Many Setbacks

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It may be spring-time, with baseball, track, crew, tennis and golf holding the main interest of sports fans, yet all these sports combined can't keep the public from talking about the Northwest football teams.

It's a long time until the grid season opens late in September, yet the spectators have had a fall preview in the spring practices held at all the Northern Division schools of the Pacific Coast Conference.

As is usually the case, the "barber-shop experts" point their championship prediction toward last year's Northern leader, the University of Washington Huskies. Washington defeated every Conference team except Stanford in 1940, but the leaders of that team have finished their college play.

Men to Compensate

All-Americans Rudy Mucha, center, and Jay MacDowell, end, and All-Coast halfback Dean McAdams will be missed next fall by Husky coach Jim Phelan. But the Washington mentor has an abundance of lettermen and some rapidly-improving sophomores to compensate for the triple loss.

Outstanding sophomores uncovered in the spring drill that was scheduled to end this week have been halfbacks Darwin Bainton and Bobby Erickson. Both are triple-threat stars, excelling in running and passing, but lacking the punting ability of McAdams.

These two sophomores will bolster the returning veteran backs that include the high-stepping, speedy runner Ernie Steele; a smart quarterback, Don Means; and hard-hitting fullback Jack Stackpool.

Replace Mucha

Guard Ray Frankowski, named on the national players' all-America team last year, should be the bulwark of the line. As a spring experiment, Phelan shifted fullback Walt Harrison to center, in an effort to replace Mucha in the same manner that Mucha was "discovered." Much was a fullback originally, made over into a center.

Washington's 30-day spring practice was scheduled to end with an intra-squad game, combined with a high school coaches' football clinic for the prep coaches of the State of Washington. Phelan has arranged a program for the high school mentors that will feature a discussion on "The Modern 'T' Formation."

After Stanford's sensational success with the "T" formation, all the high school coaches want to know about it. So Phelan will give a lecture on its use and show movies of the Stanford team and the Chicago Bears. But Phelan still insists he will stick to the Notre Dame formation with his Washington teams.

Razzle-Dazzle Football

Extensive spring practice sessions were also held at the other Northern Division schools.

New coach Francis Schmidt has introduced his reckless, razzle-dazzle type of play at the University of Idaho, and the Vandals may be a surprise team next season. Oregon State has been hard-pressed to find someone to replace the graduated Jim Kisselburgh, now in military service, but Coach Lon Stiner should have another good team. Oregon's 1941 success will depend largely on the way the sophomores develop.

* * *

The big dual track meet of the Northern Division season is due Saturday, when Washington and Washington State meet at Seattle. And from early meet scores, Coach Hec Edmundson's Huskies may be able to break the Washington State domination.

Washington defeated the University of Oregon by 41 points (86-45), while the best the Cougars could do against Oregon was a 13 1-3 point win (72⅔ to 58⅓).

The Huskies have a well-balanced team this year with exceptional strength in the sprints where Kjell Qvale and Bob Smith hold forth. In a recent meet, when Washington defeated Oregon State, 78-53, Qvale ran a 9.7 race in the 100-yard dash, while Smith won the 220-yard event in 21.6 seconds.

Washington State has a great individual star, sophomore Pat Halev, who runs the sprints and hurdles, and is also a good high-jumper.

* * *

The Seattle Rainiers and the Portland Beavers, the Northwest entrants in the Pacific Coast baseball league, both are in California now, after two weeks at home that failed to develop expected winning ability.

Seattle's 1939 and 1940 champions came home only one-half game out of first place, but left town five and one-half games behind the Sacramento leaders. Portland, after a brief stay in sixth place, is back in seventh and near the cellar.

Seattle gets a severe test, meeting San Diego and Hollywood on the two-week California trip.

B. C.

New Dugout for Herman

Wide World

Durocher Greets Newcomer

BROOKLYN—Bill Herman (left), new second baseman the Brooklyn Dodgers got from the Cubs in a trade for Outfielder Charley Gilbert and an unannounced sum of cash, shown with Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers (right).

Indians And Cards Facing Crossroads

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals and Cleveland Indians are at the crossroads today, their winning streaks shattered and their pursuers confronting them face to face. After winning 11 games in a row the Indians tripped over the Washington Senators yesterday 5-3 and the Cardinals' 10-game string was snapped at Boston by the Braves, 5-4. In each case errors were responsible for the defeat. It was inevitable that their streaks would be interrupted. The question is whether they can keep up a consistent clip now that their stride has been broken.

Today and tomorrow the Indians will be up against the challenge of the New York Yankees and the Cardinals will collide with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who themselves had a nine-game streak up till a week ago. If the league leaders blow these ventures, the races will be wide open again.

Keltner's Error

The Tribe was stopped through a two-base error by Ken Keltner. Jim Bagby and Dutch Leonard were locked in a tight pitching duel with the score tied 2-2 at the start of the eighth. With two out the Senators loaded the bases on two singles and a walk. Then Keltner let a bounder by Ben Chapman go through him for two bases and two runs.

In the only other American League game the Detroit Tigers nursed their incipient winning streak to five games and moved into second place with a 7-4 conquest of the Yankees as a farewell gesture to Hank Greenberg. The highest-salaried, most valuable player in the American League, produced two home runs, the first he had hit in 15 games. Bruce Campbell also punched out a pair of round-trippers and young Johnny Gorsica pitched five-hit ball.

Braves Rally

The Cardinals outhit the Braves 11 to 6 and had a two-run lead until the bottom fell out in a five-run fifth inning. John Grodzicki, fastball rookies, walked two men at the start of this frame, but made the next two fly out. Then Jim Brown muffed a grounder to fill the bases and the youngster was rattled to the extent of forcing in a run with another walk. Four runs were scored on singles by Maxie West and Eddie Miller and an error by Terry Moore.

The Dodgers celebrated their acquisition of Billy Herman by pummeling the Pittsburgh Pirates 7-3. Dixie Walker got two home runs, including one with the bases loaded to break a tie in the seventh; Joe Medwick hit a circuit drive with one on, and Herman, who had been batting .194 for the Chicago Cubs, treated himself to a perfect day at bat with a double and three singles.

The Phillies pasted the Cincinnati Reds with their sixth setback in seven games 4-2 as the veteran Cy Blanton bested Johnny Vander Meer in a pitching duel. Vandy gave only six hits, struck out 11 and walked five, but Blanton was more effective in spacing five hits, fanning three and walking none.

The Cubs were crushed for the tenth time in 12 games as the New York Giants triumphed 5-3 on the four-hit hurling of Carl Hubbell. Hub fed a three-run homer to Hank Leiber in the first inning, then settled down to a masterpiece of pitching.

Maddy Bell Proposes Czar For Southwestern Football

Southwestern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A czar to rule over Southwest Conference football may be named in the near future. Coach Madison "Maddy" Bell, grid mentor at Southern Methodist University, has suggested such a move and his plan is expected to be thrashed out this week end at Austin. Coach Leo "Dutch" Meyer of Texas Christian University leans towards such an action, provided it will result in a revision of the transfer eligibility rule.

Meyer and Bell complain that the little schools of the Southwest are suffering because of the transfer regulation. Under the present system if a player competes in football during his freshman year, no matter if he plays in a scheduled game only a few seconds, he is ineligible to play for another school.

Would List Varsity Men

Meyer wants to limit recruiting of high school stars by limiting the number of freshman players a school may enroll. He also suggests that coaches submit lists of their varsity players each year so that those players not on the list can transfer to another school where they might have a chance of playing.

The suggestions are slaps at the University of Texas and Texas A. & M., the two schools in the Southwest with the biggest enrollment and which usually draw the best of the material and usually have more players than they can use.

Some circles contend that the proposal should not be taken seriously. If the Texas Christian and Southern Methodist coaches, it is asked, wished to better the Conference organization, why did not these coaches suggest them when they were winning Conference championships and drawing the best material several years ago.

* * *

Short Talks: If past performances are any guide, seven new Southwest Conference track and field records are scheduled to be established this week end at the Conference meet in Austin . . . The new record holders are expected to be Carlton Terry of Texas in the 100-yard dash, who last week made the distance in 9.2 seconds in the wind . . . The record is 9.5 seconds . . . Mac Umstattd of Texas in the 880-yard run, who has bettered the present mark of 1 minute and 54.2 seconds . . . The Texas 440 relay team to better the mark . . . Harold Hall of Rice or Morris Barefield to better the 440-yard mark . . . Joe Blagg of Rice to better the 220-yard mark of 20.5 . . . Dub Walters to beat the 6 foot 6½ inches high jump record . . . Jack Hughes of Texas to better his discus throw record of 163 feet and 2¼ inches . . . Of the group, Terry should have the best chance . . . His 9.2 second performance, a world's record, is not expected to be recognized because a wind helped him along . . . Terry was voted the best athlete to participate in the recent Drake Relays . . . Texas is expected to score at least 60 points to win the meet.

* * *

John Clements, S. M. U. backfield star and one of the ace passers of the Southwest, has signed a professional football contract with the Chicago Bears . . . Henry Hauser, No. 1 golfer on the Texas A. & M. team, made himself the favorite in this week's Conference golf meet by downing Texas Christian University's ace, Bob Sikes, 2-up . . . Although Hauser is expected to cop individual honors, the Texas Christian squad is still the favorite to win team honors . . . Fred Wolcott, the State's greatest trackman in a decade, will compete in the Los Angeles Relays May 24.

* * *

Flight of Stairs

Coach Clyde Littlefield, of the University of Texas, may be expected to book a flight-of-stairs race for coaches at the next Texas Relays . . . He proved himself to be a strong contender against all competition when, during a hotel fire in Des Moines, he passed all his ace sprinters in a dash from the eighth floor to the street below . . . Littlefield and his trackmen were in Des Moines for the Drake Relays . . . The sensation of the Texas League to date has been Howard Pollet, 19-year-old pitcher, who in his first three games has set down his opponents without a run for a record of 27 scoreless innings . . . His team, the Houston Buffs, are leading the league by a safe margin.

J. H.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	15	4	.789
Brooklyn	16	6	.727
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	8	11	.421
Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Pittsburgh	6	11	.353
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Chicago	5	11	.313

Results May 6.

Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 3.

Good Mound Work Helps Wolverines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Michigan, unveiling effective pitching to go with its promised power at bat and in the field, holds undisputed possession of first place in the Big Ten baseball race with four-straight victories, and that position is reflected in its statistical showing.

With the season reaching its halfway mark, the Wolverines lead the Conference in team hitting and fielding, have the individual batting leader, and the two top hurlers.

Michigan Challenged

Michigan will be challenged on its home grounds this week by the third-place Illinois team, seeking to stay in the race for a defense of the title it shared last year. Northwestern, the other co-champion of 1940, plays at Purdue Friday and Saturday with a record of three wins and one loss. Indiana, powerful fourth-place team, takes on Ohio State at home as Minnesota, after a slow start, goes to Wisconsin for two games. Iowa plays twice at Chicago.

Michigan's team batting average of .329 is one point above Wisconsin, idle last week, but its fielding mark of .968 leads the league easily.

Batting Leader

The Wolverine batting leader is catcher George Harms, who has hit safely 11 times in 18 times at bat, for an average of .611. He is challenged by Jack McLain of Ohio State, who has a mark of .588 and who leads the Conference sluggers with 22 bases on 10 hits, including two homers. Bob Wahl and Paul Milosevich of Illinois also have two homers apiece, and Milosevich leads the Conference in runs batted in with 14.

Cliff Wise and Mickey Stoddard each have won two games for Michigan on the mound, the latter without relief. Three-game winners emerged last week in Capt. Alan Grant of Ilinois, who has lost one, and Indiana's Don Dunker, who has been charged with two defeats.

Big Ten Standing

	W	L	Pct
Michigan	4	0	1.000
Northwestern	3	1	.750
Illinois	5	2	.715
Indiana	5	3	.625
Ohio State	3	3	.500
Minnesota	3	3	.500
Iowa	2	2	.500
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Purdue	1	5	.166

Results Last Week

Michigan 13-15 Ohio State 5-8.
Minnesota 4-3, Iowa 3-2.
Illinois 22-16, Chicago 4-3.
Indiana 10-7, Purdue 1-6.

Leading Hitters

	AB	R	H	TB	RBI	Ave
Harms, Mich.	18	7	11	15	6	.611
McLain, O. S. U.	17	6	10	22	6	.588
Statsny, Iowa	7	1	4	1	1	.571
Forman, Wis.	15	4	8	13	3	.533
Bartley, Illi	31	13	15	16	4	.484
Arnold, N. U.	13	2	6	7	2	.461
Hankins, Iowa	18	6	8	9	2	.444
Hirschberg, Chi	17	3	7	7	2	.411
Nichols, O. S. U.	17	4	7	9	3	.411
Finn, Ill.	18	5	7	7	7	.389
Wakefield, Mich.	18	3	7	9	7	.389
Dunagan, Iowa	46	1	6	7	1	.375

Hockey Meeting

MONTREAL (CP) — President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League says that the league's annual meeting will be held in Boston May 11.

College Tennis

Results May 6

Union 6, Vermont 3.
Boston U. 7, Boston Col. 2.
Chicago 8, Kalamazoo 1.
Colgate '44 9, Syracuse '44 0.
North Carolina 6, Princeton 3.
Ohio State 9, Ohio U. 0.
Rochester 7, Hobart 2.
St. Lawrence 5, Niagara 0.
Union 6, Vermont 3.
West Chester '44 66, Temple '44 60.
W. Maryland 9, Towson T. 0.

College Golf

Results May 6

Brown 9, Amherst 0.
Syracuse 5½, Colgate 3½.
Wayne 12½, Illinois Tech 5½.

College Track

Results May 6

Delaware 84, Johns Hopkins 41.
F. and M. 98½, Ursinus 27½.
Lafayette 92, Haverford 34.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Brooklyn-Chicago Trade

In the visiting dugout at Braves Field, the St. Louis Cardinals were talking about the recent Chicago-Brooklyn trade, which landed Billy Herman in a Dodger uniform and Charley Gilbert and Johnny Hudson at Wrigley Field.

"Well, you know Herman will help Reese," said one. "Billy won't hit as many home runs as Kampouris, or run as fast as Coscarart, but he'll make double plays. He'll take those pitchers out of a few holes."

"I think Herman was all through with the Cubs when Jimmy Wilson went in as manager," said another. "Billy thought he should have had a crack at the job. In fact, I know he thought so when Gabby Hartnett took over. When Gabby left, Billy was pretty sure he'd go in. He hasn't played his best game since."

Herman's 11th

"The Dodgers liked Coscarart last year, but must have changed their minds this time," said a third Redbird. "Durocher couldn't make up his mind who to play. Herman might help them a lot."

"How many years is this for Herman?" asked a newspaperman.

"I think this is 11," answered the first St. Louis player. "And he's been in three World Series. He started this season with a lifetime average of something like .310 or .312. Billy was always on base a lot."

"What will the Cubs do with Hudson?" asked the scribe.

"Wilson will probably put him in at shortstop if Myers doesn't start hitting," said a Cardinal. "I read where Billy struck out 20 times in his first 34 trips to the plate. There must be a hole in his bat. But I don't think Hudson can play regularly. He never has. He was always in and out of there when the Dodgers had him. He'd play for a while and then go into a batting slump and they'd have to bench him. Then sometimes he'd get in a hitting streak and start booting balls all over the infield."

Giants Waived Him

"Bill Terry always liked him and tried to get him for a couple of years," said the baseball writer.

"Sure, but you'll notice the Giants waived him out of the National League a while back," another Cardinal pointed out. "Otherwise, how could Brooklyn have sent him to Montreal?"

"They said Eddie Joost couldn't play regularly, but he's doing a pretty good job with Cincinnati," said the scribe.

"That's right," said a Redbird, nodding. "He's been pounding the ball while Myers is striking out. But wait awhile. The season is young yet. A lot can happen between now and the first of October."

"You mean Joost might not stay in there for the full schedule?" aswed the newspaperman.

"Im not saying that," said the Redbird. "I'm just saying you never can tell about a ball player. I was thinking more about Hudson. He might turn out to be the best man in that deal."

Gilbert Alert

"A lot of guys say this Gilbert can't hit big league pitching, but I like him," said another. "I don't mean hitting—I mean I like the way he hustles. I like his spirit. He gives you the impression he's alert out there and knows what it's all about. Remember, the boy is young yet. He'll hit doubles, a few triples and an occasional home run. And he's fast—very fast. I thought Koy was pretty fast when he first came into this league, but Gilbert would have given him a tussle."

"Will the Cubs play him?" the scribe asked.

"I don't know," said the first Cardinal. "They might. Novikoff isn't hitting and is no help at all unless he is. Leiber isn't in shape to play. Dallessandro has been in center field, but I don't think he's hitting enough. Nicholson hasn't a good average, although he's driven in a flock of runs. Wilson might either bench Dallessandro or move him over to left field and play Gilbert in center. The kid would add some speed to that club. And I think he'll hit as much as Dallessandro. But don't forget—the Cubs will miss Herman a little bit. You can't take a player like him out of there and not feel it."

College Baseball

Results May 6

Princeton 11, Rutgers 4.
Colgate 8, Cornell 2.
Wesleyan 8, Trinity 4.
Mass. State 5, Conn. 4.
New Hampshire 2, Northeastern 0.
Boston U. 18, Boston College 13.
Brooklyn College 13, Savage 8.
Bucknell 9, Ursinus 8.
Detroit 6, Wayne 5.
Elizabethtown 5, Juniata 4.
Georgetown 15, V. P. I. 0.
Lebanon Valley 5, Delaware 3.
Mansfield 5, Lock Haven 4.
Michigan 8, Michigan Normal 3.
Missouri 18, Kansas 5.
North Carolina 5, N. C. State 3.
Oklahoma 11, Kansas State 2.
Ohio U. 7, Ohio State 5.
Panzer 12, Upsala 5.
Richmond 12, Maryland 6.
St. John's 4, Manhattan 3.
Syracuse 4, St. Lawrence 1.
Temple 4, Penn A. C. 1.
Wesleyan 8, Trinity 4.
W. and M. 6, Virginia 5.
Purdue-Notre Dame, rain.

Lafayette Football Coach Still Seeking Replacements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Completing spring football drills at Lafayette College, E. E. (Hook) Mylin, Maroon coach, is still looking for a center, tackle and a blocking back, three replacements he will need next fall if Lafayette is to come anywhere near matching last year's undefeated and untied record.

Biggest disappointment to Mylin is the withdrawal from college of James Rhodes, a freshman, who last fall was being drilled at the pivot post and was listed to succeed Walter Wermuth, last year's center who will braduate in June. Mylin was confident that Rhodes would be able to fill Wermuth's shoes satisfactorily. William Greenip, of Bloomfield, N. J.; Richard Mooradian, of Troy, N. Y., and Mike Luttrell, of Media, freshmen, were experimented with during the spring drills, and Michael Gorgo, of Linden, N. J., a junior, was also tried at that position, and one of them may fill the role.

How badly Bill Collins, star tackle of the past three years, will be missed was evident during the drills, Watson Maget, of Rahway, N. J., and Charles Pinto, of Salisbury, Md., freshmen, have possibilities but they lack experience.

The blocking back problem is even more serious, with the graduation in June of Ed Marsh, 210-pound quarterback, and the shifting of Sam Polischuk to fullback.

Last season Marsh and Polischuk alternated as blocking backs, but this year Mylin is shifting Polischuk to his former position at full, so that Walt Zirinsky can go back to his natural post at halfback. Sam Alexander of Pittsburgh, a sophomore, and James Smith, of Lancaster, a freshman, both fairly good blockers, were tried, but they also showed the need of more experience.

If Mylin can solve these problems, Lafayette should have another strong eleven, for a number of veterans and promising freshmen are available for the other positions on the varsity.

New men impressing Mylin during the spring practice were Walter Sergy, of Braddock, an end; William Ziemer, of Toms' River, N. J., and George Maitland, of Williamsport, backs. Maitland weighs only 147 pounds, but is fast and is an elusive ball carrier.

Lafayette faces a much more difficult schedule next fall than in 1940, among major opponents being Virginia, New York University, Navy, Brown, Rutgers and Lehigh.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 6

International League

Montreal 7, Jersey City 5.
Newark 6, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 3.
Syracuse 4, Toronto 2.

American Association

Toledo 7, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 12, St. Paul 7.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee, rain.
(Only games).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 11, Hollywood 6.
Portland 8, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 2.
Seattle 6, San Diego 5.

Texas League

Fort Worth 5, Beaumont 4.
Dallas 8, Shreveport 5.
Houston 9, Tulsa 0.
Oklahoma City 3, San Antonio 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 10, Birmingham 6.
Atlanta at Little Rock, postponed.
Chattanooga at Memphis, postponed.
New Orleans at Nashville, postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 6, Hartford 3.
Williamsport 4, Binghamton 3.
Wilkes-Barre 13, Springfield 7.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	5	.762
Detroit	11	8	.579
Chicago	10	8	.556
New York	12	10	.545
Boston	9	8	.529
Washington	7	13	.350
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
St. Louis	4	11	.267

Results May 6

Washington 5, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 7, New York 3.
Other games postponed.

Bowling Congress Closes With Leaders Holding On

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7 (AP)—This town will go back to normalcy today, after a hectic 55-day program of the American Bowling Congress.

While the 40 drives were being removed from the St. Paul auditorium last night, signs and banners of "Welcome ABC" were being pulled down from the city's streets. . . . You can again get a room at a local hotel without having letters of introduction.

It is estimated that more than $2,000,000 was left in town by the 35,000 bowlers and the fans who attended the pin-popping carnival.

Leaders Hold Places

None of the high 10 minor event leaders was threatened on the final day, after the Vogels Brothers team of Forest Park, Ill., had clinched the team event Monday with a 3,065 total. Bill Lee and Ray Farness of Madison, Wis., won the doubles with a 1,346; Fred Ruff Jr. of Belleville, Ill., the singles via a 745 total while Harold Kelly gave South Bend, Ind., its first ten pin title in winning the all-events with 2,013.

All attendance records were broken, more than 150,000 customers clicking through the turnstiles. . . . Twenty-five scores of 700 or better were chalked up in the singles for another new high. The previous top, 19, was set last year at Detroit. . . . All of the 40 new alleys have been sold. They will be cut up in three sections and shipped around the country. The 60,000 pins used in the 55-day marathon also have been disposed of.

Second to Win

Fred Ruff, Jr., of Belleville, Ill., is the second to win a national pin title from the small town near St. Louis. At New York in 1937, Maxie Stein set the all-time all-events record in scoring 2,070. Maxie, however, moved to Hollywood last year.

Low scores to qualify for the $200,000 jackpot are approximately 2,671 in the team event; 1,125 doubles; 576 singles and 1,795 in the all-events.

Only three "name" bowlers finished among the minor event leaders. New York's Tony Sparando finished third in the singles with 738 and when he got back to Gotham was drafted into the Army. Nelson Burton, St. Louis, who collaborated with Virgil Gibbs in winning the doubles in New York in 1937, finished fourth in the all-events with 1,965. Ned Day, the handsome match champion who is now in the bowling business with Harold Lloyd of the Flickers, shot 1,944, finishing in tenth place in the 9-game division.

Next year the meet moves to Columbus, Ohio, then to Buffalo, N. Y. The way bowling is growing and sweeping the country, Columbus will likely have 7,500 teams. More than 3,500 clubs already have made reservations for next year.

A. B. C. Prize List

Two-Man Event

William Lee-Ray Farness, Madison, Wis., 1346, $600.
Harry Ledene Jr.-William Flesch, Chicago, 1338, $550.
Carl Dech-Roy Thompson, Minneapolis, 1321, $500.
Ed Augustus-Harold Levan, Hazelton, Pa., 1314, $460.
William Kenet-Joseph Bodis, Cleveland, 1313, $420.
William Hoar-Raymond Fliger, Cicero, Ill., 1308, $400.
Donald Bowdish-Joseph Paulline, Clinton, Iowa, 1307, $372.50.
Elmer Koch-Ned Day, Milwaukee, 1307, $372.50.
John Bagley-George Gardner, Bayonne, N. J., 1306, $345.
George Bobmeyer-Nelson Burton, St. Louis, 1306, $345.

Individual Event

Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill., 745, $300.
Ed Mady, Minneapolis, 740, $280.
Tony Sparando, New York City, 738 $270.
Eddie Hitch, Erie, Pa., 735, $260.
Martin Carlson, Rockford, Ill., 730, $250.
Hilla Kallas, Milwaukee, 727, $240.
Victor Bucholz, Mankato, Minn., 720, $230.
Mike Malouf, Milwaukee, 716, $220.
Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind., 714, $210.
Vern Anderson, Jefferson, Wis., 712, $200.

All-Events

Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind., 2013, $200.
Eddie Koepp, Cleveland, 1972, $175.
Bernard Frees, Kansas City, Mo., 1968, $150.
Nelson Burton, St. Louis, 1965, $135.
George Tishock, Milwaukee, 1961, $122.50.
John Erben, Forest Park, Ill., 1961, $122.50.
Ray Farness, Madison, Wis., 1951, $115.
Henry Zeutzius, Green Bay, Wis., 1950, $110.
Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill., 1947, $105.
Ned Ray, West Allis, Mich., 1944, $100.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Slaughter, St. Louis, .413; Jurges, New York, .382.
Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 20; Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 19.
Runs batted in—Camilli, Brooklyn, 19; Ott and Young, New York, 18.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 33; Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 31.
Doubles—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, Jurges and Danning, New York, 7.
Triples—Moore, Boston, 4; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 3.
Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 7; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 6.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Werber, Cincinnati, 3.
Pitching—Casey, Brooklyn, 4-0; Warneke and Cooper, St. Louis, 3-0.

American League

Batting — Travis, Washington, .477; Heath, Cleveland, .407.
Runs—Di Maggio, Boston, 19; Foxx, Boston, 18.
Runs batted in—Keller and Gordon, New York, 25.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 31; Gordon, New York, Di Maggio, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 28.
Doubles—Travis, Washington, and Keltner, Cleveland, 8.
Triples—Walker, Cleveland, 4; Six players tied with 3.
Home runs—Gordon, New York, and York, Detroit, 6.
Stolen bases—Di Maggio, Boston, 5; Laabs, St. Louis, and Fox, Boston, 3.
Pitching—Harder, Cleveland, 3-0; Johnson, Boston, 2-0.

Title Meet in Oregon

The National Archery Association announces that its annual championships in all classes and rounds will be held at Portland, Ore., on Aug. 4-9.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	907,940
1941 volume to date	45,786,409
1940 volume to date	75,787,408

Stock Market Uneven After Profit Taking

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Stock market prices leveled off today under the depressing effect of profit-taking but a firm undertone was apparent.

With non-ferrous metals a prominent stabilizing force, variations were limited to fractions near the final hour. Turnover was at a rate of about 550,000 shares.

Among the more active issues aiding steadiness were General Motors, Bethlehem, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Kennecott, Woolworth, United Aircraft and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Wall Street analysts, commenting on the thinness of operations following yesterday's strong advance, pointed out that many traders now seek quick turnovers in preference to long-term positions.

In the curb, gains were made by New Jersey Zinc, Sherwin Williams, American Cyanamid "B," and Sunray Oil. On the downside were United Milk Products, Humble Oil and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market had difficulty in keeping its balance today and minor declines dotted the list as the final hour neared.

There were several instances of firmness, however, including Alleghany stamped 5s which advanced more than 2 points as its companion issue, the unstamped 5s, lost a fraction. The majority of rails mustered enough support to hold losses to less than ½ point and there were a few gainers now and then.

Moving in a narrow range were, among others, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Holding above water most of the time were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Detroit Edison 4s, Shell Union 2½s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

United States Governments likewise were quiet and little changed in either direction. Trading was centered in the long term Treasuries over the counter.

Panama 5s moved up more than a point but other foreign dollar issues did little.

Du Pont to Make Synthetic Rubber On Larger Scale

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Plans for production of 19,000 long tons of neoprene synthetic rubber annually were announced by W. S. Carpenter, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, as a new contribution to national defense.

He said the company would start work at once on a new neoprene plant, capable of 10,000 tons a year, at Louisville, Ky., and that the present 6,000-ton production at Deepwater, N. J., would be increased to 9,000 tons by additions to the plant.

"The purpose of the new construction," Mr. Carpenter said, "is to provide a supply that will be adequate for all defense and commercial needs, including a substantial tonnage for the manufacture of certain types of heavy-duty tires.

"Tires built with neoprene tread have been shown to be equal to natural rubber tires under all conditions of service, and numerous tests have proved them much better under the severe service conditions that truck tires sometimes encounter.

"However, tires are not being made from neoprene today because the entire supply is required for products in which no other material can be used; hence, the large-scale manufacture of neoprene tires must wait upon the construction of the Louisville plant."

G. E. Starts Plan to Aid U. S. Savings Bond Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY—General Electric Company has suspended its 18-year-old employees savings plan on May 1 and put into effect a defense savings plan to encourage its 105,000 employees to purchase United States Savings Bonds.

Under the new plan all G-E employees may authorize the company to make deductions from their earnings for the purchase of series E, series F or series G bonds, on a weekly, semimonthly, or monthly installment payment basis.

Mr. Wilson also pointed out that the offer of employee bonds by the G. E. Employees Securities Corporation was being suspended "to insure that its operation might not interfere in any way with the sale by the Government of United States Savings Bonds."

Leather Trade Group Formed

The Leather Trades Association, Inc., has been formed for exchange of credit information and similar purposes, it was announced. Irwin M. Berner is Executive Secretary and the officers are Edward M. Salomon of Salomon & Philips, President; T. E. Sinton of R. Neumann & Co., Vice-President, and Dennis P. Shea of Eagle-Ottawa Leather Company, Treasurer. The membership is made up of producers of handbags and luggage.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	M'y 6
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19⅝	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	17	39½	38⅝	39½	+1
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
⅝	4	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	½	⅜	½	M'y 6
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ½
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	7½	7½	— ⅞
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 6
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	9	22	21½	21½	— ¼
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	150	148¾	150	+ ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	Apr29
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	27	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	M'y 6
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	10	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
15½	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	
54½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	54¼	54¼	— ¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	43½	44	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
95¼	79½	Am Can (4)	14	79½	79½	79½	
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	5	173	173	173	Apr30
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	3	26¾	26	26	
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	71	70	70	—1
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19	19	19	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 6
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
1⅞	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 3
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	4	1	⅝	⅝	M'y 6
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	4	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	10	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf		21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 1
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 6
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	21½	21	21	
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 6
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	12	12	12	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	12	13⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	7	84	82	83	
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4½	4¼	4¼	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¾
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	16	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	11	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ¾
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	26	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	17	28⅜	37¾	37⅞	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	145¼	145⅛	145⅛	M'y 6
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y 6
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	9	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y 6
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅝
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	+ ⅛
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	26	150¼	149⅝	149⅝	— ⅜
73½	66	Am Tobacco (5)	4	66½	66⅛	66½	M'y 6
74½	67¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	68	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	M'y 6
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
9	5¾	Am Water Wks	14	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	56	56	56	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	10	5½	5¼	5¼	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	58	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr30
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr23
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 6
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	4	27⅛	27	27	M'y 6
11⅞	9½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'y 5
5½	4	Armour Ill	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	10	55	53¾	55	+1¾
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	5	26	26	26	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 2
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
87	79½	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	80	80	80	+ ½
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	92	92	92	M'y 6
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	Apr29
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	112	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	— ⅜
70⅛	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	70⅛	69¾	69⅞	— ¼
20⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	20¾	20	20	— ⅝
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20	20	20	M'y 5
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	27½	27	27	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
1101¼	1077⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
42¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)		63	63	63	M'y 2
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	7	7	7	M'y 6
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	12	3	2⅞	3	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	12	14¼	13⅞	37⅛	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10½		Barber As (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	34	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	2	21¼	22¼	22¼	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	26½	26½	26½	M'y 6
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	23½	23½	
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	17	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	2	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	57	56½	57	M'y 2
32	26⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	M'y 6
69½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	25	72	71	71½	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	131½	131½	131½	M'y 5
28	23½	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	27	27	27	M'y 6
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	18	17¾	18	M'y 6
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	17	14⅛	13⅞	14	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	5	26½	26⅜	26½	
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	8	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	6	17½	17	17	— ½
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'y 1
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	5	33	33	33	M'y 5
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
41	32½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	33	33	33	M'y 6
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	M'y 6
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	26	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 6
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	12	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'y 6
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
18½	15¾	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
53¼	49⅞	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 2
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	Apr28
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	M'y 5
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8½	8½	8½	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
147⅜	103⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
133¾	115⅜	Canada Dry (60)	2	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 6
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr30
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 6
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 5
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	29½	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
5⅜	3	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 1
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	18	18	18	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y 5
44⅛	36¾	Ches & Ohio (3)	31	37½	36½	36¾	—1⅛
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
2⅜	½	Chi Great West	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5¾	5½	5½	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	M'y 2
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
133⅜	103¼	Chickasha (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
27⅜	11½	Childs Co	3	11½	11½	11½	
72⅛	56⅛	Chrysler (3g)	47	57¾	56⅜	56⅝	—1⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	9	9	9	
3	2¼	City Stores	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	34	34	34	+1
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅛
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	33¾	33⅛	33½	+ ⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	3	91	91	91	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	M'y 6
13	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	1023⅛	1023⅛	1023⅛	M'y 6
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 6
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	16	16	16	— ½
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Col G&E (.10g)	23	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'y 3
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 6
80⅛	69¾	Col Carb (1g)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	5	25½	25	25	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	1003¼	1003¼	1003¼	
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	31	30½	30½	
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	1051½	1051½	1.51½	M'y 2
11½	8¾	Coml Solv (¼e)	16	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	56	55½	55½	— ½
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	18	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 6
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	5	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	28	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	Cons Edison (2)	21	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
107⅜	103	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	102½	102	102½	+ ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 6
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8	8	8	M'y 6
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	46	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 6
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	1023⅛	1023⅛	1023⅛	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
86	71	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 3
9	7	Doehler D (¼g)	2	20	19½	19½	— ¼
23⅛	17⅜	Dome Mines(h2)	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
17	14⅜	Douglas Air (5e)	3	68⅜	68	68	
79¼	63½	Dow Chem (3)	2	123¼	122⅞	122⅞	—1⅝
141¾	122	Dresser Mfg (2e)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
22	17½	Dunhill Int	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
6⅜	4⅞	Duplan Silk	3	7			Apr28
9⅜	6⅞	du Pont deN1¾g	12	141¾	140⅝	141	
1267⅜	1207⅜	du Pont pf (4½)	3	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ ¼
		E					
34	24⅝	East Air Lines	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
5¾	3½	East Roll Mill	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
142	123¼	East Kodak (6)	6	125½	125	125	— ¾
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	2	31	31	31	— ⅜
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	15½	15½	15½	M'y 2
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
33⅞	25⅛	ElecAuto-L(¾g)	4	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
4⅜	1⅞	El Power & Lt	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30k)	1	31	31	31	— ⅜
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35k)	6	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ⅜
34⅛	29¾	El Stor Bat (2)	4	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
31	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	1	27¾	27½	27¾	M'y 3
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	41½	41½

Commerce and Finance

Fight Inflation With Huge Production, Heavy Taxes Is Proposal

Business and Industry

Higher Taxes, Costs Reduce Chrysler Net

NEW YORK (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, predicted a rise in the price of the company's cars, higher taxes and lower profits, while the big automobile-making company directs all possible energies toward the United States' defense program.

Addressing stockholders, in connection with the report for the first three months of this year, Mr. Keller described Chrysler's intention to employ 35,000 men in turning out Government contracts now aggregating $196,000,000, and added:

"Under conditions prevailing today and in immediate prospect, it appears the activities of your corporation are destined to become increasingly diverted to the needs of the defense program.

Defense Comes First

"Your management from the very beginning has recognized the paramount importance of defense work and is co-operating in every way with the Government authorities in the furthering of their program.

"The necessary diversion of so large a part of our efforts from the production of motor vehicles for civilian use to the production of various munitions calls for many adjustments which all of us must prepare to meet in the interest of national defense.

"It is certain to involve more or less inconvenience to the public and our dealers. Higher prices to the public on our products, restricted volume of business for the dealers, higher taxes and lower profits for stockholders, are among the consequences naturally to be anticipated.

"All the skill of the organization is being diligently directed toward the various problems created by the defense program, and with patience and fortitude on the part of everyone we are confident they will be met successfully."

Chrysler Corporation reported net earnings in the March quarter amounted to $9,561,982, equal to $2.20 a share on the common stock, compared with $15,742,388, or $3.62 a share, in the first three months of 1940.

Higher Costs, Taxes Cut Net

The drop in net was accounted for principally by increased taxes, higher costs of sales and exclusion of operations from foreign subsidiaries from the report.

In the latest quarter the corporation set aside $6,600,000 for income and excess profits taxes, compared with a tax bill of $4,750,000 last year. Cost of sales increased to $222,197,953 from $198,831,555 a year ago. Depreciation and amortization of $8,994,347 were charged to the cost of sales this year, compared with $10,002,838 in the like period of 1940.

The corporation's sales in the first quarter aggregated $252,768,166, compared with $233,640,323 a year ago.

The latest report includes all wholly owned United States subsidiaries, but excludes foreign units, while a year ago operations of all domestic and foreign subsidaries were included.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable June 14 to stock of record May 17. A similar amount was paid in the preceding quarter and $1.25 a share at this time last year.

Retires: Succeeds

Blank & Stoller

Above: George K. Leet, Secretary of the United States Steel Corp., and for many years a prominent figure in the steel industry, has retired after 30 years of service with the corporation. Below: William A. Brown, Assistant General Solicitor of United States Steel since 1918, has been elected Secretary to succeed Mr. Leet.

Henderson Asks Greater Mass Output and Drastic Tax Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—To curb inflation which doubled prices in the World War, Leon Henderson, head of the Government's emergency price stabilization machinery, recommended drastic tax proposals to the House Ways and Means Committee today, but placed major emphasis not on taxes but on keeping the output of consumer goods ahead of consumers' demand and the rising level of defense-primed income

Taxes which Mr Henderson most strongly favored were those on industries like autos and refrigerators, where the steel and similar raw materials come into direct competition with the defense program. Mr. Henderson caused a gasp in the committee when he proposed that the next year's auto taxes which the Treasury proposes to raise from 3½ to 7 per cent be boosted to 20 per cent "or perhaps more," with coverage extended to used cars.

Output First Line of Defense

Other drastic tax recommendations were included in Mr. Henderson's extended testimony, but he prefaced his remarks by declaring (A) that defense output is ultimately going to be much bigger than even existing plans call for, and (B) that the first line of defense against the enemy of inflation is greater and greater mass output of goods.

Highlights in Henderson testimony included—So far prices generally have not gotten out of hand.

The "sheer compulsion of events" will increase the present defense expenditures, now at the rate of $12 billions a month to $18 billions to $20 billions.

America's production index jumped from 115 to 143, a gain of 25 per cent in one year, up to March; but wholesale prices have so far advanced only from 78.4 to 82.6.

Bottlenecks "in a few strategic areas" stand in the way of accelebrating production to the uttermost and may cause the loss of "an additional billion dollars worth of goods and services every month."

In their order of importance in fighting inflation he placed:

1. Expansion of production; (2) Direct price controls and priorities; (3) Monetary measures; (4) Taxation.

No difficult price inflation will occur in products and commodities where ample supplies exist—"which is the situation in most non-durable consumer goods."

The Tax Objectives

With 10,000,000 more tons of steel scrap, steel ore and pig iron capacity, the country gains $4 billions in income, 8 points in the index of production, and either puts 1,000,000 men to work or keeps the same number from being thrown out of work by steel shortage.

Dealing with the subject of taxation, Leon Henderson said it should be used to facilitate three objectives:

1. Transfer of production to defense objects from consumer commodities competing with military demands, while encouraging increased use of non-competing commodities by the public with their higher income;

2. Hold down consumption generally when, but only when, peak production is reached;

3. Distribute burden of defense program as equitably as possible, namely taxing according to ability to pay.

Unfair to Low Incomes

He charged the present incidence of taxation when state and local taxes are included imposes an unfair burden on low incomes.

Dealing specifically with pending Treasury tax proposals he urged:

Much heavier excise taxes than proposed on "articles such as automobiles and refrigerators, which compete very heavily for materials, productive facilities and skills with defense production."

He urged $900 millions from this source of excise taxes rather than the $200 millions sought by the Treasury. He advocated dropping most of the Treasury taxes proposed on other consumers' goods, on the theory that when not competing with defense production they give the consumers' dollars somewhere to go and are not inflationary.

Other Henderson tax proposals were technical in nature, based on the theory that the excess profits tax should be "a main pillar of the new revenue act" and that the rate should be raised.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project Declared Defense Hindrance

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York State Waterways Association said development of "a half-baked 'brainstorm' such as the St. Lawrence Seaway Project" would seriously interfere with rearming for national defense and assisting the democracies.

"The raising of money is becoming a serious question and the expenditures of public funds and the consumption of manpower, machines and material and the use of machinery should be restricted to bona fide national defense projects," the association's seaway committee asserted in a statement.

"The issue in this instance," the committee added, "may definitely be considered a decisive test of American institutions. The question is whether an absolute minority, directed by powerful influences, shall foister an extravagant project of slight practical value on the nation over the objections of a substantial majority of the citizens.

"The answer depends entirely upon whether we have chosen our representatives in Congress wisely. Will they react to the mandates of their constituents or will they ignore these constituents and adopt the 'rubber stamp' creed?"

The committee contended the proposed deeper seaway would enable foreign vessels to bring to America products "produced by foreign labor at starvation wages to compete with like American products."

"This would eliminate American ships from this trade," the group added. "They cannot operate in competition with foreign flag ships which, due to their low scale of wages and other lower operating costs, are able to operate under freight rates prohibitive to American operators."

Butter Prices Rise To Higher Levels

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—Wholesale prices for cash butter rose yesterday to new highs for the year and passed 11-year tops for May, advancing ¼ to ¾ cents. Ninety-two score butter sold at 34 cents a pound.

Strength in the cash market was accompanied by buoyant action in futures of all dairy products on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Butter, cheese and egg deliveries were in heavy demand.

The November butter future rose 50 points to a five-year peak at 36 cents a pound. Nearby egg futures hit new four and five year tops, with May storage packed eggs closing at 23.25 cents a dozen.

November cheese futures climbed ¼ cent to 21.25 cents a pound, the highest level of any cheese contract in the six years of future trading in that stable on the exchange.

The advance in cash and future butter prices came in the face of a Department of Agriculture estimate that in the week ended Thursday, May 1, butter production was up 10 per cent over the preceding week and 13 per cent over the like 1940 week.

Montgomery Ward Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—Sales of Montgomery Ward and Company in April totaled $58,068,072, a gain of 26.6 per cent over $45,855,988 in April, 1940, the company reported. In the three months ended April 30, sales totaled $136,393,336, up 18.4 per cent over $115,228,534 in the comparative 1940 months.

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Emil Schram To Be Head Of N.Y. Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP) — Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been designated President of the New York Stock Exchange in a move expected to promote co-operation between the "Big Board" and the Federal Government.

The exchange governors selected Mr. Schram to succeed young William McC. Martin, Jr., who was called to a year's service in the Army, and the 47-year-old administration official accepted promptly with the comment that the post "appeals to me particularly because of the opportunity it affords for public service."

Mr. Schram's statement said he was accepting "subject to certain conditions having to do with steps that are now being taken in connection with improving the administration of the organization." He did not amplify.

Retains Jobs

He also said he would continue as RFC Chairman and as assistant to E. R. Stettinius, Jr., in the materials division of the Office of Production Management until successors were appointed. President Roosevelt assigned him to the latter office only last week.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, congratulated the exchange upon its action and said in a statement that Mr. Schram was "unusually capable and well-qualified for this position of great trust."

Other government officials, however, declined to discuss the appointment publicly, particularly since the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulates the exchange, is undergoing a reorganization. The commission's five-man membership already has one vacancy due to the elevation of former Chairman Jerome Frank to a judgeship. Edward C. Eicher, present chairman, has been reported also to be slated for a judicial appointment and another member, Leon Henderson, now price administrator in the defense program, may leave.

Disagreements

Disagreements between the commission and the stock exchange came to a head several months ago when the exchange refused a commission demand for revocation of the exchange's ban against its members participating in transactions on regional exchanges outside of New York. The SEC, in the first action of its kind, has pending a proposed order to require the stock exchange to revoke the so-called "multiple trading" rule.

Most of the SEC-stock exchange arguments, however, have been shrouded in closed conference room discussions and confidential correspondence. Through this sort of pressure, the commission forced a reorganization of the exchange a few years ago at which time the paid job of president of the exchange was created.

As the exchange's second paid president, Mr. Schram will receive $48,000 a year. His RFC salary was $10,000.

Mr. Schram is a native of Peru, Ind. After completing high school, he devoted himself primarily to farm work and managed community elevators in Illinois before coming to the RFC in 1933 as chief of the drainage, levee, and irrigation loan division.

Official Avers 'War' Effort Now Needed In All-Out Production

DETROIT (AP) — Substitution of the word "war" for "defense" in describing the nation's armament production was suggested here by A. R. Glancy, chief of the ordnance section, procurement division, of the Office of Production Management.

Speaking before the Economic Club of Detroit, Mr. Glancy asserted that most people do not understand the magnitude of the country's defense effort and added:

"There will be no 'all out effort' in the production of armament until the people are acutely conscious of the fact that we are preparing not for defense, but to go to war, if necessary, with every atom of our strength."

Mr. Glancy, former president of the Oakland Motorcar Company, is guiding a group of British and American arms procurement officials on a tour of automobile manufacturing plants here.

The United States, he said, is procuring "critical and essential items for a balanced force of 2,000,000 men; critical items for another 800,000, and facilities are being set up to provide production rates sufficient to equip and maintain an army of 4,000,000."

Advocating the convoying of war materials to Great Britain, Mr. Glancy said:

"Why put forth all this effort to produce this equipment only to have it sunk in the Atlantic Ocean?"

The OPM ordnance chief urged against any impression that there can be "business as usual" during the present emergency.

Tubize Profits Larger

The Tubize Chatillon Corp., yarn manufacturers, reported net profit of $459,638 for the quarter ended March 31 compared with $333,638 in the like quarter of 1940. The earnings are equal, after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred and $7 class A stocks, to 58 cents a common share compared with 16 cents a common share in the same period of 1940.

New Exchange Head

© Bachrach from Wide World

Emil Schram

Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, selected by Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to be its next President, succeeding William McChesney Martin.

Post-War Debt Of 150 Billions Seen by Prentis

DENVER (AP) — The United States may "have to face the advent of peace with a debt of perhaps a hundred and fifty billions of dollars," H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, said.

"In only five years of defense production—and possibly actual war—our national expenditures might easily average thirty billion dollars per year," Mr. Prentis told a group of industrialists.

Congress Now Seen Favoring Higher Loans on Basic Crops

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Farm-state Congressmen seeking to stabilize farm prices in the face of advancing costs for other commodities turned today toward higher loans on basic crops as a substitute for extra, outright appropriations from the Federal Treasury.

Senators and House members alike agreed that the income on wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice this year would be determined largely by the rate of such loans, rather than the amount of parity payment appropriations.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D-Ala.) said both Democratic and Republican Senators had agreed that the Government should lend farmers sufficient money on basic crops which are stored rather than sold, to assure the producers an income of 85 per cent of parity. The House already has passed a bill authorizing 75 per cent crop loans.

(Parity income would give farmers relatively the same purchasing power they had in the 1909-1914 period.)

Sees 85 P. C. Level Prevailing

While no effort has been made yet to reconcile the two loan figures, House Agriculture Committeemen predicted that the 85 per cent level would prevail. Representative Wall Doxey, (D-Miss.) said that if such was the case the Senate might agree to accept the lower parity appropriation of the House.

After the House made $212,000,000 available for parity payments, the Senate boosted the total to $450,000,000. This appropriation would be in addition to the regular $500,000,000 outlay for soil conservation payments to those who co-operate with the agriculture department's crop control programs.

Here are the approximate incomes, including government benefit payments, for wheat, corn and cotton at present and under the two loan proposals:

	Present	75%	85%
Wheat	83 cents	$1.04	$1.15
Corn	75 cents	78 cents	87 cents
Cotton	12 cents	15 cents	16 cents

Asks Processing Tax

Chairman Hampton Fulmer (DSC) of the House Committee opposing high loans, said that either loans or outright parity payments resulted in a "drain on the Treasury" and advocated instead a revival of the processing tax principle in a form which he said the Supreme Court would uphold.

Mr. Fulmer's plan would call for issuance of certificates at a flexible value to co-operators with the department's programs.

Involved in the confused situation of loans, parity payments and the certificate plan was a set of new Agriculture Department proposals which some members frankly said was offered as "bait" to reduce Congressional support for the Senate's $450,000,000 parity payment figure.

This program, in bill form, would call for 75 per cent loans with sharp curtailment of acreage allotments, crop insurance for cotton, increased appropriations for removal of surplus commodities and authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to borrow an additional $1,000,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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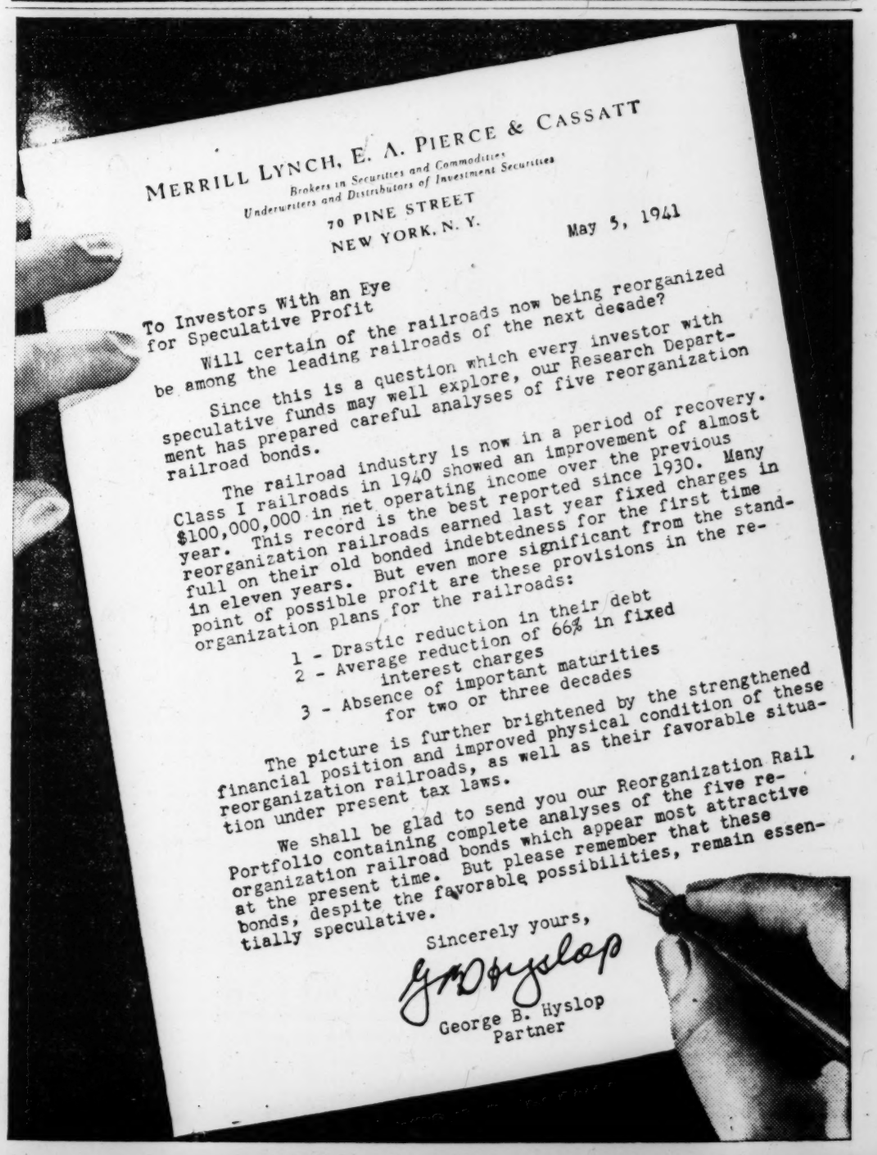
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To Investors With an Eye for Speculative Profit
Will certain of the railroads now being reorganized be among the leading railroads of the next decade?
Since this is a question which every investor with speculative funds may well explore, our Research Department has prepared careful analyses of five reorganization railroad bonds.
The railroad industry is now in a period of recovery. Class I railroads in 1940 showed an improvement of almost $100,000,000 in net operating income over the previous year. This record is the best reported since 1930. Many reorganization railroads earned last year fixed charges in full on their old bonded indebtedness for the first time in eleven years. But even more significant from the standpoint of possible profit are these provisions in the reorganization plans for the railroads:
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The picture is further brightened by the strengthened financial position and improved physical condition of these reorganization railroads, as well as their favorable situation under present tax laws.
We shall be glad to send you our Reorganization Rail Portfolio containing complete analyses of the five reorganization railroad bonds which appear most attractive at the present time. But please remember that these bonds, despite the favorable possibilities, remain essentially speculative.
Sincerely yours,
George B. Hyslop
Partner

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s '54-44	111.23	111.23	111.23
1 3s '49-46	110.5	110.5	110.5
5 2s '53-53	103.24	103.23	103.23

New York City Bonds

35 3s '80	104¼	104	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
22 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92⅛	91¾	91¾
23 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70¾	70	70
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	53¾	53¾	53¾
22 Am & For P5s 2030	56¼	56	56
15 AmIGChem5½s'49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
6 Am T&T 5½s '43			
	102⅜	102 11-32	102 11-32
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107⅞	108
14 Am W W & E 6s 75	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Amaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
8 Ang C Nitra deb 67	26¼	26⅛	26¼
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108⅛	108¾
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 AT&SF 4s 60	96½	96½	96½
18 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104	104
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109½	109½	109¾
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79	79
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	73	73	73
15 A C Line 4½s 64	68½	68¼	68¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37⅛	37	37
17 Atl Gu & W I 5s 58	94	93⅞	94
2 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	69	69	69
40 B&O 4s 48 A	38¾	38½	38⅝
8 B&O 95 st C	29¾	29	29½
22 B&O 200 Sst D	38½	38¼	38¼
24 B&O 96 st F	23½	23	23½
172 B&O cv 6s 60	49¾	49¼	49¾
37 B&O 4s 48	68½	68	68⅛
7 B&O S W 50 st	49¾	49¼	49¾
16 B&O T C 4s 59	55	54⅜	55
15 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	45	45	45
1 Ban & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	111	110⅞	110⅞
9 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130¼	130¼	130¼
3 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	104	103⅞	104
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Boston&Aine 5s 67	77	77	77
34 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29¼	28⅝	28⅞
2 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	19½	19½	19½
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	91	91	91
5 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	45¼	45	45
1 Bur C& R&Q 5s 34	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
4 Bush Term 5s 55	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
7 Can Sou 5s 62	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	100	100	100
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100	100	100
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97	97	97
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97	97	97
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	70½	70	70½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	56¾	56	56¾
7 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	107	107
5 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
42 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5	5	5
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
117 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	13⅛	13⅜
6 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	45	45	45
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	10½	10½	10½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	64⅞	65
47 Cen Pac 5s 60	58¾	57½	57⅞
29 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅛	75¾	75⅞
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
5 Certain-td 4½s 48	16	16	16
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	87	86½	87
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	104	103⅞	104
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	18	18	18
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¼	77	77
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¼	85	85
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	98½	98⅞
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
39 Chi & E Ill inc 97	25½	25⅛	25
10 Chi & Erie 5s 82	113½	112⅞	112⅞
6 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	36¾	36⅛	36¾
11 Chi Gt West 4s 88	70	69¾	70
4 Chi I & L 6s 66	11	11	11
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¾	10¾	10¾
87 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10	10¼
208 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	27⅜	27	27⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39½	39	39⅛
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	39½	39¼	39¼
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39	39	39
25 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29½	29⅛	29½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24¾	24⅜	24⅜
20 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	21¼	21⅛	21¼
6 Mhi&NW 4½s 2037	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	24¼	24	24
5 Chi&IW 4s 87 st	24¼	24	24
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87			
Chi Ry 5s 27			
17 CRI&P 4½s 52A	137⅛	137½	137½
85 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21⅛	21⅜
12 CRI&P 4s 88	21	21	21
29 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
20 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3 Ch Ult Sta 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
2 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	95½	95½	95½
3 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	17	17	17
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	59½	59⅜	59⅜
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	56½	56¼	56½
7 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	78	78	78
5 Clec Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	86½	86½	86½
3 ClevUn Term 5s 73	78⅝	78½	78⅝
25 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	55	54⅜	55
2 Col F&I 5s 43	45	45	45
2 Col F&I 5s 70	79	79	79
66 Col&So 4½s 80	24⅞	24¼	24¼
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 ComlMack inc 69ww	37	37	37
7 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	25	25	25
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Cosum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	104¾	105
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17	16¾	16¾
2 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	16½	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	19	19	19
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	17½	17⅜	17½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
112 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57	55⅞	56
5 D&RG 4½s 36	13	13	13
62 D&RG 4s 36	13	13	13
5 D&RGW 5s 55Asd	2	2	2
19 D&RG West 5s 78	13⅛	13	13
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	24¾	24⅜	24¾
58 Erie rfg 5s 67A	25⅛	24⅜	24¾
37 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	91¾	91¾
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	52¾	52½	52¾
10 Erie cv 4s 53B	48	48	48
27 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103¼	103	103¼
2 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48			
	103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10	10	10
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	22	22	22
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	106⅜	106⅝
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93½	93¼	93¼
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103½	103¼	103⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84	83½	83½
2 Gulf M & N 5s 50	89¼	89¼	89½
9 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	73	72¾	72¾
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2014	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Hous noiTex 4¼s 54	103½	103½	103½
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30½	30¼	30¼
5 Mud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
23 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	47¾	48
26 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	45¾	46
122 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¾	46½	46¾
11 Ill Cen 4s&s 66	48⅜	47¾	48
19 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅜	54	54¼
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45	45	45
10 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	50⅜	50	50
89 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	47	46⅜	46⅞
4 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	76	75⅞	75⅞
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¾	98½	98¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	15¾	15¾
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15½	14⅞	15
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15	15	15
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	40⅞	40	40½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	41	41½	41½
17 Int T&T 5s '55	43½	43¼	43⅜
6 James F&C'ten 4s '59	55½	55¼	55½
16 Jones&LghSt3¼s'61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
8 K C South 5s '50	75½	75	75¼
2 K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Lac Gas 6s '42A	56	56	56
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	63	63	63
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	92⅞	92	92⅜
12 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27	27½
5 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	96	96	96
19 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	48½	48	48½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
20 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅞	32⅝	32½
1 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	30¼	30¼	30¼
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
3 Leh Val Term 5s '51	54⅜	54	54
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	126	125	126
16 Lone Isl rfg 4s '49	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87	86¾	87
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Louis & N 4s '60 B	106	106	106
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	88½	88½	88½
5 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52½	52	52
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	74	74	74
15 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	112¾	112½	112½
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	110¾	110½	110½
12 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Mid Cont Pet 4s '61	113	113	113
20 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	13¾	13¾	13¾
MSP&SSM Marie 5s'38	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	11⅞	12
85 M-K-TEx 5s '62A	30¼	29¾	30
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11¼	11	11
14 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	27¾	26⅝	27
25 M-K-Tex 4s '90	39½	38⅝	39⅜
25 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	26½	26¼	26½
17 Ho Pac 5s '65 A	24¾	24	24½
80 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
7 Mo Pac 5s '880 H	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24¾	24⅜	24¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 L ct	24¼	24	24
27 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106	105½	105¾
27 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42⅜	42¼	42¼
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38¾	38½	38½
32 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43⅜	42¾	42¾
11 Nat Dairy 3½s '60	104¼	104	104¼
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 New Eng RR 4s '45	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78½	78	78
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	42½	42½	42½
10 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93	52	52	52
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	67½	67½
211 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61⅞	61½	61¾
4 NYC cn 4s 98	66¼	66	66
39 NYC 3¾s 46	93	95	95
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	64½	64½	64½
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84	84	84
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	68½	68½	68½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63	63	63
57 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 NYChi&StL5½s'74A	76¾	76½	76¾
194 NYChi&StL4½s 78	65	64½	64¾
50 NY Chi&StL4½s 78 reg	64¼	64¼	64¼
23 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	95½	95¼	95½
11 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	95	95	95
5 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115	115	115
36 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29½	28¾	29¼
8 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	45½	44½	44½
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¼	28⅛	28⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26⅜	26⅜
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
13 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
54 NWO&W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104	104	104
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	69⅝	69⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60½	60½	60½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60½	60½	60½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57¼	57	57
9 Nor Pac 4½s 97	79¾	79	79
25 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¾	46	46
3 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107¼	107¼
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Ont Pr N Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	82	82	82
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Para Dict cv 3¼s 47	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	44	43⅞	44
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	107	107	107
3 Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105¼	105¾
16 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	112⅞	113
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¾	106½	106½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96⅝	96½	96½
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
12 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103	102⅞	103
7 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Peoria&East 4s 60	50	50	50
15 Pere Marq 5s 56	79¾	79½	79¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71½	70¾	70¾
3 PhelpsDodge 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 PhilBal&Wash 5s 74	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
13 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 PhReadC&I cv 6s 49	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
26 PhReadC&I 5s 73	19½	19½	19½
14 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101¾	101½	101¾
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104	104	104
1 PCC&StL 4s F 53	113	113	113
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 PittSteel 4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 PPitt & WVa 4½s 59B	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	83½	83	83
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56xw	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Republic Steel 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106	106	106
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	43½	43½	43½
5 Dio Gr W clt 4s 49	43½	43½	43½
4 RI Ark&La4½s34	10½	10½	10½
13 StLIM&Sa&RAG33	15	15	15
6 StLFreo&NW3s48	69	68½	68½
7 StLPub Sv 5s 59	34½	34½	35½
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55st	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 St LSF 5s 50B	41	41	41
93 St LSF 4½s 78	14¼	14¼	14½
1 StLSF4½s 78ctst	15½	15½	15½
29 St LSF 4s 50A	14½	14½	14½
1 St LSF 4s 50Act	13¾	13¼	13¼
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	18¼	18	18
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	76	76	76
4 StP&KC ShL4½s41	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	93¾	93¾	93¾
36 Seab AL cn 6s 45	7¾	7½	7½
6 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
15 Sea AL 4s 56 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
39 Sea-AlPla 6s 35Act	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20 Sea AlPla 6s35Cct	3½	3½	3½
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102	102	102
68 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55¾	55¾	55¾
56 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¾	55¼	55¾
198 So Pac 4½s 69	55¾	55¼	55¾
27 So Pac rfg 5s 55	55¾	55¼	55¾
56 So Pac clt 4s 49	70¼	70	70¼
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	53½	53⅜	53
142 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	71½	70¾	70¾
3 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	57	56⅜	56½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	87½	87⅜	87½
4 South Ry gen 6s 56 6	86	85½	85½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	84	84	84
98 South Ry cn 4s 56	93¾	93½	93½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	65⅛	64¾	64⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	94	94	94
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅝	104½	104½
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	73½	73½	73½
62 Third Ave aj 5s 60	166¾	161½	161½
9 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55½	55½
11 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	95¾	95½	95¾
5 T St L&W 4s 50	78	78	78
6 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	104½	104½	104½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
15 Un Pac 3½s 71	98	87½	97½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅛	98	98
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	85⅜	85¼	75¼
5 US Steel 1.95s 48	100½	100½	100½
6 U S Steel 2.30s 51	100¾	100¼	100¾
2 U S Steel 2.60s 54	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 Va & SW cn 5s 48	72	72	72
1 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
15 Wabash 1st 5s 39	61½	60	60
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	19¼	19¼	19¼
12 Wabash 5s 80 D	12	12	12
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	12	12	12
25 Wabash 4½s 78C	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Walker H 4½s 45	104	104	104
2 Walwrth 6s 55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
21 West Shore 4s 2361	54½	54⅜	54⅜
1 West Sh 2361 reg	50	50	50
6 Westn Md 5½s 77A	104	104	104
3 Westn Md 4s 52	93½	93	93½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	30¾	29	29
3 Westrn Un 5s 51	39½	28½	28¾
9 Western Un 5s 60	83⅛	83½	83½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	82	81¼	81½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	80	80	80
12 Wis Cen 4s 49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	36	36⅞	36⅞
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	12	12	12
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102⅛	102⅛

Bond Sales

Total today (in dollars): 6,648,000; previous day, 14,590,600; week ago, 7,789,500; week ago, 7,789,500; year ago, 6,670,300; two years ago, 6,290,550; Jan. 1 to date, 827,937,675; year ago, 600,168,650; two years ago, 630,511,800.

Foreign Bonds

18 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60½	60	60
17 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60¼	60	60
5 Argentine 4½s 48	79	79	79
7 Argentine 4½s 71	66½	66½	66½
2 Australia 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 Australia 5s 57	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 Australia 4½s 56	50½	50½	50½
1 Berlin City 6½s 50	15	15	15
9 Brazil 8s 41	19½	19½	19½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
1 Brisbane 6s 50	57	57	57
2 Buen A 4½s 77	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	47¼	47¼	47¼
25 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101	101¼
1 Canada 4s 60	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Canada 3¼s 61	88⅛	88	88
18 Canada 3s 61	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3 Canada 3s 67	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
3 Chile MtBk6²⁴s61asd	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
3 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	101½	101½	101½
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	101½	101½	101½
7 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	101½	101½	101½
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Copen 5s 52 wd	29¼	29¼	29¼
84 Cuba 4½s 77	59	58¼	59
23 Denmark 6s 42	44½	43½	44½

Tobey and High Debate U. S. Role in Present War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, and Stanley High, author-lecturer and President of the Town Hall Club, with the vigorous assistance of determined partisans of intervention and isolation speaking from the floor, carried on a two-hour debate over "Is It to America's Interest to Enter the War?" in the Central Commercial High School Auditorium here last night.

Generating both heat and light, the occasion was participated in by volunteer speakers from the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and from the America First Committee, by a Lieutenant in the United States Army, a member of the Labor Party, a University professor, and a Seneca Indian chief named High Hawk.

Senator Tobey, isolationist, held the United States should not enter the war because, no matter what happened in Europe, America's productive capacity was greater than that of all Europe. The interventionists, he asserted, were the real defeatists because they feared that America could not protect itself.

Mr. High warned that America could probably remain at peace "if peace means the absence merely of war." The peace, however, would be that now enjoyed by Denmark, Austria, and Hungary, in which no self-respecting man would wish to live, he declared.

A ballot of the audience, taken by cards, showed that 48 per cent thought it to be America's interest to enter the war, while 52 per cent felt to the contrary. However, 63 per cent held that the United States should enter the war if that were the only way to defeat Herr Hitler, while 37 per cent did not. The debate was a part of the people's series sponsored by the Fair Return League.

'Tale of Three Florida Cities' To Be Told in Music Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A "Tale of Three Cities" is the elaborate program planned for an inter-American celebration of National Music Week by the cities of Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables. A proclamation, signed by Alexander Orr, Jr., Mayor of Miami, John H. Levi, Mayor of Miami Beach, and Paul D. McGarry, Mayor of Coral Gables, calls upon the citizens of Greater Miami to participate in "building America's cultural defense" by joining in the observance of Music Week, May 4 to 11.

Because of its position as southernmost city in the United States, Miami is always alert to opportunities to effect closer relations with South and Central America. Stressing the inter-American phase of Music Week, all music organizations of Greater Miami are joining this year to stimulate mutual interest between composers and artists of both continents.

The large amphitheater in Bayfront Park will nightly be the scene of free concerts given by bands, choruses, studios and schools of the area. While in Miami Beach and Coral Gables other music events will be daily occurrences. The stage of the amphitheater is draped with the flags of the 21 South American countries and all the schools have been learning Latin-American folk songs which will be sung on School Night when consuls of the southern nations will be guests of honor and many ushers in the park will be dressed in Spanish costumes.

At a luncheon given by all music organizations to launch Music Week, Mayor Orr of Miami urged appreciation of the peculiar value music has at the present time as a universal language which can be a unifying influence among nations. Music Week takes a more vital place in national life this year, he said. He urged the more universal use of songs expressing patriotism, saying he feels it a duty to have the people sing music that expresses our national life on all public occasions.

Mrs. Clark Stearns, President of the Pan American League, urged that a cultural interchange be steadily carried on between North and South America, and offered the international facilities of the League in furnishing orchestrations of works by United States composers to musicians of Latin-American countries, and also bringing their works to this country.

Mrs. Homer Dickson, assisted by Mrs. George Deen, is Chairman of Music Week which is having full co-operation from the Recreation Department of the City of Miami.

3-Week Strike on Small Issue Makes Pacific Firm Question

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although northern California has been noticeably free of wide-scale strikes in its shipbuilding industries which have more than $655,000,000 in national defense contracts, nevertheless the April strike of approximately 1,500 San Francisco machinists demonstrated how a minute issue can delay a large defense program.

In the San Francisco strike, question of a pay increase of only 2½ cents an hour halted work for three weeks on $25,000,000 of naval and United States Maritime Commission contracts. It kept more than 2,000 other workers from working, in addition to the strikers.

The strike ended when the employers organization, the California Metal Trades Association, granted all concessions demanded by the local lodge of the International Association of Machinists of the American Federation of Labor.

When the strike began machinists had been negotiating with the employers for an upward adjustment of the wage scale in all classes, double overtime pay, wage differentials for night and day work, and other minor gains. They originally demanded a wage increase for journeymen from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour, but scaled this demand down in conference to $1.15 an hour.

Day after the strike had begun the employers had offered to grant the double overtime pay request, raise the machinists' wages 12½ cents an hour from $1 to $1.12½, and met all other union demands. The union rejected the offer and held out for $1.15 an hour.

For three weeks 2½ cents an hour was apparently the only important stumbling block to resuming work, although employers had offered to negotiate the wage scales, but this issue was enough to take the question of the strike to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in Washington, which accomplished nothing. The deadlock ended when the employers agreed to the additional 2½-cents-an-hour raise.

While the San Francisco strike was small compared with those which have occurred in other industries, small, that is, in relation to the amount of national defense contracts affected, yet the issue was also small. The question has been raised here by Walter Haas, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent officials why work stoppage was permitted on such a small issue, and why the National Defense Labor Mediation Board seemed powerless to effect a settlement.

It is pointed out by a spokesman of the employers' organization that they had handicapped themselves by agreeing to the union's demand for double overtime pay for Saturday and other overtime periods, since the Pacific Coast shipbuilding pact and Government fixed-price contracts provided only for time-and-a-half overtime pay. In bidding against firms in other parts of the United States, it is said the San Francisco machinists have a high hurdle.

Child's Catapult Called 'Firearm' In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — What is a firearm?

An answer to this question has been made by a magistrate of this State, who ruled that a catapult is a firearm within the meaning of the Police Offenses Act.

Stop boys from using these weapons—police say the peashooter is involved—and a step has been taken to stop an evil that presently develops into the sixshooter or tommygun.

At any rate, New South Wales has made a beginning by fining a woman shopkeeper for selling a catapult to a small boy, despite her contention that "I've sold these catapults for as long as I can remember. I used to buy them myself when I was young."

But the Act is inexorable. A firearm is a "gun, pistol, rifle, saloon gun or any weapon or article from which a shot or hurtful material may be discharged, whether by an explosion or by any other means whatever." No doubt the magistrate, harking back to his youth, recalled that the catapult, particularly at the receiving end, can be hurtful.

Fragmentation Bomb For U. S. of New Type

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (AP) — Manufacture of a new type fragmentation bomb at the E. G. Budd Company was inspected here by Army and defense production officials.

A company spokesman said the bomb is known "to be a more effective weapon than any similar bombs heretofore produced." Plant officials said that 127,000 square feet of floor space have been added to the factory to handle production of the bomb and other defense products.

The inspecting group was headed by John Biggers, production director of the Office of Production Management, and Brig. Gen. Charles T. Harris, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

Churchill-Hitler Books In White House Library

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 7

Two books written by Winston Churchill and one by Adolf Hitler were presented to President Roosevelt today.

They were among 200 volumes donated to the White House home library by the American Booksellers Association.

Mr. Churchill's works were "Step by Step" and "Blood, Sweat and Tears." Herr Hitler's was "Mein Kampf." Another gift was a biography of Mr. Churchill by Rene Kraus.

Jobs Urged For Negroes In Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—An appeal for more extensive employment of Negro Americans in defense industries was made public today simultaneous with a move by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia toward industrial mobilization for defense of all manufacturing firms in the city.

Sixty representative northern and southern citizens signed the Negro appeal, which was issued by the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industry, sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes fund. The appeal was sent to William Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management. Signers include Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor La Guardia, Wilbur Cross, former Governor of Connecticut, University presidents and leaders of industry, labor, religious, education and other groups.

The appeal recommended setting up of opportunities for special industrial training for Negroes who, it says, are otherwise automatically barred from jobs in defense industries.

"Justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense is a searching test of American democracy," the statement declares. "Our concern for democracy in Europe or elsewhere lacks reality and sincerity if our plans and policies disregard the rights of minorities in our own country.

"It seems especially important to observe these in letter and spirit in our national industrial defense program in a year when we have voted overwhelming support to make our country a great 'arsenal' for the democracies."

The appeal, stressing that one American in 10 is a Negro, warns of the effect discrimination against such a large segment of the population would have on national morale and declares that "frustration, destruction of morale, and the opening of the doors for subversive agitators opposed to the American way of life will be almost inevitable consequences" if such discrimination is practiced.

The Mayor directed through newspapers a questionnaire to manufacturing firms in the city asking them to list their plant capacities and requesting that replies be sent to George A. Sloan, Commissioner of Commerce, 60 Broadway, New York.

He asked industrialists to list (1) location of plant, factory or shop; (2) ownership and itemized list of machinery and equipment; ownership, whether individual, partnership or corporation; (3) floor space; (4) description and itemized list of machinery and equipment; (5) production now being manufactured and those made in the past in such shop or factory; (6) present condition of the equipment and machinery on hand; (7) number of employees, male and female, now employed and number of additional employees available, and (8) types of products that can be produced or types of products it is believed such plant, factory or shop can produce.

The Mayor said the information thus gathered would be made available to the Office of Production Management and arrangements would be made for utilization of the shops and plants listed.

Air Cadets End Miami Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The fourth class of Army Airs Corps cadets has been graduated at the University of Miami from the Navigation Section of Pan American Airways, Inc.

This was the first "double class" to graduate since the school of instruction opened. The class started with 100 cadets. The other three classes started with 50 men each.

During the 12-week course, the cadets, known as "aviators," put in 50 hours of navigating in actual flight, both day and night, received ground instruction, and attended classes.

From Miami, the cadets go to their various posts for from four to six months' additional training before receiving their commissions as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve.

Capt. F. H. Goodrich, commanding officer, Air Corps training detachment, gave the cadets their diplomas. He said the graduates will be sent to Barksdale and Langley fields in the United States, and posts in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico, where they will act as navigators for bombing and reconnaissance flights.

Ninety-one cadets have been ordered to this school to replace the class just graduated, it was announced. The new class will report May 3, and begin studies in long-range air navigation problems under Pan American instructors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

APARTMENT house, downtown business section, $31,500—$10,000 cash, balance mortgage. Write MRS. B. HOLROYD, owner, 319 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S agent (electrical), est. 15 yrs., Southern California, calling on utilities, aircraft and general industrial; can handle additional line of electrical equipment or accessories. Box B-6, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

TEACHER desires summer position as companion to older person or as tutor, caring for or traveling with children. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, COACH
IN HOLLYWOOD AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1941
1607 NO. ORANGE DRIVE HE. 1379
SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

General Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.

Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church

Furnished Housekeeping Suites
By Day, Week or Month

1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.

For Rates and Reservations

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT

You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022, CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.

383 Commonwealth Av.

HOUSE FOR RENT

8 Minutes' Walk to The Christian Science Mother Church

14 rooms, 6 tile baths with showers, 2 upper rooms with running water. Electrolux refrigerator, oil heat, and automatic oil water heater. Now being operated as guest house. (Complete furnishings for sale.)

For information apply

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS: LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
93 Huntington Avenue, Boston KEN. 4425

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. C.—5-room apartment, south and west exposures; near B-M-T exp. station and schools. 1028 57 Street.

CAMBRIDGE—To sub-let June to October or November. Attractive furnished 4-room apartment. Rent $65. Tel. Kir. 4989.

N. Y. C., 130 W. 95th—Sublet, till January, attractively furnished apartment; piano; near church, subways; $38.00. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Metropolitan Opera House Studios (Studio 47), corner studio, piano; sitting room, studio couch; complete kitchen; semi-private bath; reasonable; weekly-monthly; advance reservations; also spacious studio, quiet, beautiful, hourly-daily, suitable practitioner or musician.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 45 Burns St.—Near Christian Science church; 3rd-floor apartment; 2 rooms, bath, $50, including gas, electricity; redecorated. Immediate occupancy, call Boulevard 8-6206.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BELLEVUE COTTAGES
Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio
Beautiful Home-Like Cottages, Lake Erie's Most Popular Summer Resort

Extra special low rates in June and September. 563 Lincoln Avenue, Tel. Linden 0137, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LOUIS V. ZIEGLER
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ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
Storage and Repairs
On Fur and Cloth Coats
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Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
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RIDGEWOOD

Interior Decorators
Furniture, Slip Covers, Draperies, Accessories
Our home furnishings are more reasonably priced than New York Stores.
FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., INC.
32-34 DEAN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
DEAN ASA HAWLEY, Mgr.
INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENT
Telephone Englewood 3-2900
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GROCERY STORE
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Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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CHURNED BUTTERMILK
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Juvenile Fashion Centre
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Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
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MEN and WOMEN'S
SHOE REPAIRING
JOHN MAZZACCA
Old New York Shoe Rebuilding
All Work Guaranteed
13 Park Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Sales — Service — Repairs
Liberal Trade-In Allowance on your old washer
For the Best Deal in the State of New Jersey
"SEE THE MARKS BROS."
Radio Sales Corp.
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Cleaner
FURS
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Prices Moderate
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Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
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Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
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Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

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A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.
New Cars Used Cars—All Makes
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Mercury Ford Lincoln Zephyr
GUILDFORD MOTORS, Inc.
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ORIENTALS AND BROADLOOM
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

G. I. McNEIL
Slip-Covers
Draperies
Fine Upholstering
Furniture—Carpets

55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

Guard Against Moths with
Neva-Moth

NO CHARGE
For "Neva-Mothing" with Our Famous "Luxor" Dry Cleaning

Before adopting this new service for you, we investigated thoroughly and found Neva-Moth to be the most efficient moth repellent ever developed. It is so reliable that the makers INSURE your garments and woolens against moth damage for six months.

Home Town LAUNDRIES, INC.
Front and Water Streets
Teaneck, New Jersey
Tel. Teaneck 6-8700

Scott's LAWN SEED

	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Regular Mixture	.65	$2.95
Shade Mixture	.75	3.50

Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Road Tel. Teaneck 7-4964

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

THE BOY'S SHOP, Inc.
If boys wear it we have it
2-18 years
Charge Accounts Solicited
117 Quimby Street West. 2-5484
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Next door to Robert Treat Stores

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST. Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make this
MOTHER'S DAY
a real Mother's Day—with a special
MOTHER'S DAY CAKE
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 East Broad St., Westfield, New Jersey
Tel. We. 2-2250

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Venetian Blinds and Shades
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Road,
Mountainside, N. J.
Telephone Westfield 2-0032

1940 BENDIX
Liberal Allowance on Old Washer
Complete Display of Refrigerators
VAN BROS., Inc.
109 North Avenue Tel. We. 2-1718
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 413 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

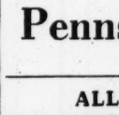
FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Always ask for
Star Baking Co.'s Products
Specializing in Pure Rye Bread and Pumpernickel
Assorted Rolls and Buns
608 N. Front St., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 8516 WE DELIVER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00.
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
MAY SALE
of CORSETS
NOW IN PROGRESS

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Featuring Women's and Misses' Howard Hodge, Stetson and Brewster Millinery

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

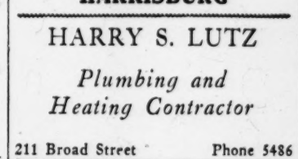
HARRISBURG

HARRY S. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
211 Broad Street Phone 5486

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400
Phone Ardmore 5188 Expert Haircutting
MAIN LINE
BEAUTY SALON
38 W. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.
Next to Ardmore Theatre
Permanent Waving
Hair Styling

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park
Sousan's Pharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside



EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 173 Majestic 0260

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S
flowers
203 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-68

MILTON BOEHRET
Consulting and Furnishing
DECORATOR
Formerly with Mr. Charles C. Purdy
LAMPS
Pennypacker 5153
DISCARDED TREASURES

Joseph's
HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
For all types of hair
1636 WALNUT STREET KINGSLEY 2353

CAPEHART with FM
World's finest automatic phonograph with FREQUENCY MODULATION radio. Make the side-by-side tone test. Only Capehart plays records on both sides. There is a CAPEHART PANAMUSE for as little as $150.00.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO.
PENN A. C. BLDG., RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Est. 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eves.

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
HB **HORTENSE BURNS**
Gowns • Coats • Ensembles
4705 PINE STREET
Prices starting at $5.95
ALLegheny 5245 PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
MOTHERS, YOUNG and OLD would love to own a sterling silver tea set. Queen Anne pattern tea, coffee, cream and sugar, $205.00.
NOW AT 109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812
Chestnut Hill 3796 Catering

We Make Our Own
ICE CREAM and MOLDS
with nothing but pure, fresh ingredients
METH'S
7139 Germantown Avenue Mt. Airy

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Trommer's Vanity Shoppe
5342 Greene Street
Make an appointment for your
SPRING PERMANENT NOW
Machine or Machineless
Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Work
Haircutting for Men, Women and Children by Mr. Trommer.
Victor 4096

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching
There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
Air Conditioned
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This place is the Home of Satisfaction
19 N. Sixth St. Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE Electronum **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

For clothes with that smart, casual, well-bred look . . .
jeannette
5TH AND PENN ST.
5th and Penn

MAY at
POMEROY'S
A month of dominant
VALUE-GIVING

SCRANTON

MOTHER'S DAY
Is Every Day
"Say it with Flowers"
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-8921

For Sunday Supper
COLD MEATS

Bring your Platter
We arrange and garnish.
RALPH'S
701 Prescott Ave. Phone 4-1171

SEWICKLEY

PERL & REICHBAUM
Successors to
CAMPNEY'S "FINER FOODS"

Iced Postum
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1404

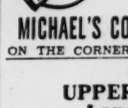
W-A-T-C-H for
Our Nu-Blue Sunoco
New Service Station Opening
Kramer Place at the Bridge
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Belt Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture Excels
Media



SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
•
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 530

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Stephens
Order Mother's Day Flowers from the Friendly Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
615 Wood St. CHurchill 5100

YORK

VITALITY SHOES
exclusively sold by
REINEBERGS
51-53 S. George Street
YORK'S MOST MODERN SHOE STORE

Spring Blouses—Skirts and Sweaters $1.98 and up
THE LINGERIE SHOP
19-21 S. BEAVER STREET

Gloves, Bags, Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
and Hankies

ACCESSORY SHOP
23½ S. BEAVER STREET

WEST YORK INN
• Breakfast • Luncheon
• Dinner • Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adequate — *Ad'-e-kwit* (*a* and *i* short, *e* quick-long as in debate). "Sufficient." From Latin *adaequatus*, "made equal to."

Corruptible (I Cor. 15:53)—*Ko-rup'-ti-b'l* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity).

This formation, made for English use from the Latin *corruptus*, "spoiled," and having the general meaning of "spoilable," precisely parallels the word of the original Pauline text. To the Greek adjective cling many ancient philosophic connotations, as to the English "corruptible" cling many Christian ones. To strike the balance between them is hardly within the power of simple definition.

Divers (Eccl. 5:7) — *Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in maker).

Equivalent to "many" or "various." In most cases the translators could have used some other word or expression and have secured just as accurate a rendering. The implication is of "a scattering number" (Latin *diversus*, "in diffetent directions") of whatever objects or qualities are under discussion. In Eccl. 5:7, the reading runs "*divers* vanities," with the adjective in italics, as a supplied and explanatory idea, though in point of fact the Hebrew text fully warrants use of the word.

Existent — *Eg-zis'-tent* (first *e* short, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent); by second choice, Webster's permits the *e* in the first syllable to be sounded as short *i*.

"That which is." This word, hovering between downright assertion of fact and philosophic abstraction, holds its place in the language as a participial adjective of the verb "to exist," which means more or less the same as the verb "to be." Anything *existent* "stands out" (Latin *exsistere*), takes on form, and becomes realized.

Genuine — *Jen'-u-in* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in unite).

That is genuine which is "native" to a person or thing, and which is therefore without pretense or substitution of any sort. The word and its meaning come down from the Latin (classically not much used) adjective *genuinus*, "authentic."

Iniquities (Mic. 7:19) — *I-nik'-wi-tiz* (first, second, and final *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity).

"Wrong doings." Classic Latin develops for its word *iniquitas*, meaning "unevenness," the figurative signification of "unfavorableness." Late Latin keeps on with the word and arrives at the signification of "injustice." English carries the derived word, "iniquity," to farther application in the moral realm, making it signify "wickedness."

Jairus (Mark 5:22)—*Ja'-i-rus* (*a* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus); by Webster's second choice, *Ja-i'-rus* (*a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* long, *u* clipped-short). The second-choice pronunciation is in accord with classic practice, by which the vowel of the second syllable, representing a Greek diphthong, is long and should therefore bear the accent; but custom often alters rule.

Reprove (Eph. 5:11)—*Re-proov'* (*e* long, *oo* as in moon).

This word broadly means "chide"; from Latin *reprobare*, "to disapprove." A good many centuries intervene between the Greek word which Paul uses in his Epistle to the Ephesians and the English word which we find in Authorized. The original may have a less figurative force than the translation. The signification in English seems to be "to make conscious of wrong" and "to convince" of it. The Greek may carry more the notion of "showing up" somebody as wrong, without especial regard to what the person shown up may think about it. Just when a meaning shades to the moral side and when to the legal, is not always easy to determine.

Resolves—*Re-zolvz* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short).

"To melt." A figurative use of one of the many English words derived from the Latin *solvere*, "to loosen."

Talitha cumi (Mark 5:41)—These Aramaic words are pronounced *Ta-le'-tha* (both *a*'s as in arm, *e* long) *koo'-me* (*oo* as in moon, *e* quick-long as in create).

Some New Testament manuscripts carry the second of them in the form *cum* instead of *cumi*, without probable effect on the meaning.

The phrase is one of the rare examples of Semitic wording which the Evangelist is supposed to record from what he hears, or from what he has before him in writing in the Aramaic language, when he prepares his work in Greek. The Greek equivalent of the expression, given in the Gospel parenthetically, is without particular dispute.

Nature Notes

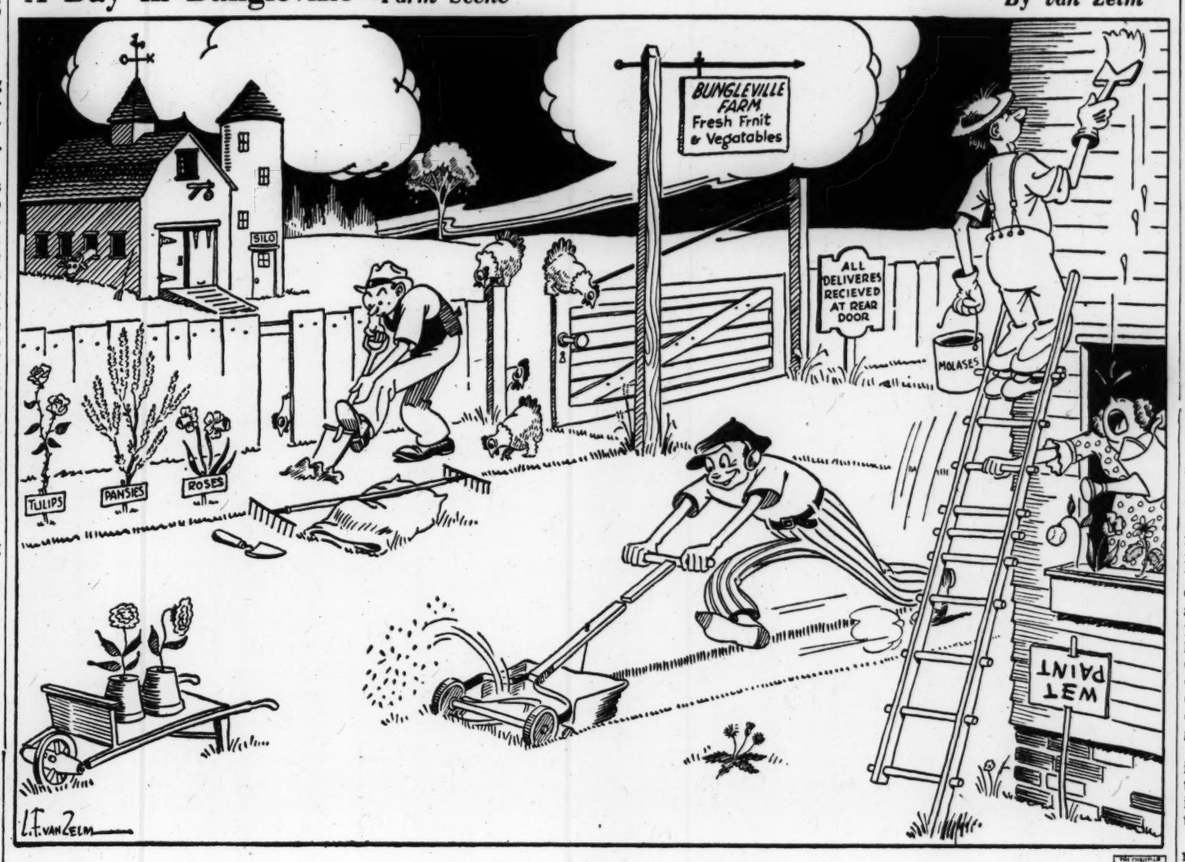
By John N. Meissner

ROAD RUNNER

The Road Runner is a pert and saucy bird about the size of a crow. Although it can fly, it prefers to run and has been clocked at 20 m. p. h. on the ground. Road runners live in the wild cactus country of the West where their bottle-green, purple-blue color scheme blends neatly with the surroundings. They are found in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California.

A Day in Bungleville—*Farm Scene*

By van Zelm



Can You Correct This Cartoon?

Bungleville activities will bear close scrutiny as you will note by careful observation of this farm scene. The artist's mistakes total more than 30—can you find them?

A Verse for Today . . .

Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? not one.—Job 14:4.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Great Britain.
2. Central Alabama.
3. London. The barrage is made up of many huge balloons attached to thousands of feet of heavy cable.
4. Boston, Massachusetts; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Long Island are under its jurisdiction.
5. A North American animal related to the bear. It is grayish-brown with a black and white ringed tail.
6. An ocean stream flowing from the Antarctic, along the west coast of South America, and then out into the Pacific.
7. A city on Lake Michigan in southeastern Wisconsin.
8. Kentucky.
9. A silver coin of Peru; worth about 5 cents.
10. The home of President James Monroe, about five miles from Charlottesville, Virginia.

In Lighter Vein

Insistent

Willie: "Is my dinner ready, mother?"

Mother: "Not yet, it's only half-cooked."

"Well, can't I have the half that's cooked?"

The Only Regret

A bomb knocked down a house and a policeman plunged into the ruins to rescue a fellow trapped in the basement.

Half an hour later he crawled out with his man. He was covered in mud, grease, plaster, bits of brick. He was also scorched and half-choked from a fire that had started.

"My," said an A.R.P. man, "you are in a mess!"

"Yes," drawled the policeman, "that's the worst of navy-blue—it shows every little stain!"—Tit-Bits.

Helps Out

"Let's play some tennis."

"Can't. The net's broken."

"That's all right. The net's always in the way when I play."

—Pittsburgh Plate Glass

"Easy now, up and down, and we'll have the room painted in a jiffy."

Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which Trans-Jordan belongs?
2. Lake Martin?
3. A capital city protected by an elaborate balloon barrage defense?
4. The headquarters of the U. S. First Corps Area?
5. A raccoon?
6. The Humboldt Current?
7. Racine?
8. The home state of Senator Alben W. Barkley?
9. A dinero?
10. "Ash Lawn"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Models for Museum

Having stored its valuable antiquities, the British Museum is "carrying on" by exhibiting some duplicates and models of little value.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Maple Tree Makes Maple Sugar?

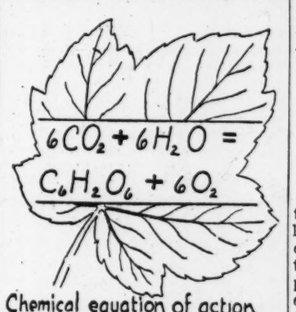
Maple sugar is made from the sap of the maple tree. However, not all of the 100 or more species of maple produce sap for maple sugar and syrup. The rock (or sugar) maple; the hard maple; and the soft (or silver) maple are used in the production of sugar and syrup.

The natural chemical factories which manufacture the maple sugar are the leaves. This may seem surprising, for the sap is obtained through holes bored in the trunk and apparently comes from the opposite end of the tree from the one on which the leaves are found. This is perhaps understood easily when we consider the process by means of which the tree makes the sugar sap.

The leaves serve as food-makers for the tree. In the maple the sugar is made from water (taken up from the soil by the roots) and from carbon dioxide gas taken from the air by the leaves. This is accomplished by a process known as **photosynthesis**, in which the chlorophyll in the leaf uses the energy supplied by sunlight to cause the water and carbon dioxide to combine to form sugar glucose, and starch.

As the sugar is manufactured it is carried from the leaves into the trunk and roots of the tree, where it is stored in the living cells in the form of starch.

When spring comes and food is needed for the development of buds into blossoms and leaves, the starch is changed back into sugar, which is dissolved out of the cells in which it was stored and ascends the trunk in the form of sap. Thus



Chemical equation of action resulting from photosynthesis

we see that the sugar which we obtain from maple sap in the spring was manufactured from gas and water the summer before by the leaves of the tree.

The maple sap as it drips from the tree is not dark and syrupy but clear and much like very slightly sweetened water. Fresh sap contains only from one to four per cent sugar, and it takes a good tree to produce as much as three pounds of sugar a year.—W. P. Keasbey

Amply Rewarded

(London Chronicle)

Skipper Robert Wright postponed a fishing voyage some time ago when he picked up 18 seamen who had been adrift in a ship's lifeboat for five days after the torpedoing of their vessel.

He and his crew went on short rations in bringing the rescued men to safety, and at the same time sacrificed any hope of a remunerative catch.

This week a gold watch arrived for the skipper and £50 for the crew, but the crew would not accept the money, passing it on to the Fishermen's Benevolent Fund.

And what is more, Skipper Wright recently completed a fishing trip and brought back a catch which realized £4,824, a record for the port.

Daily Anecdote

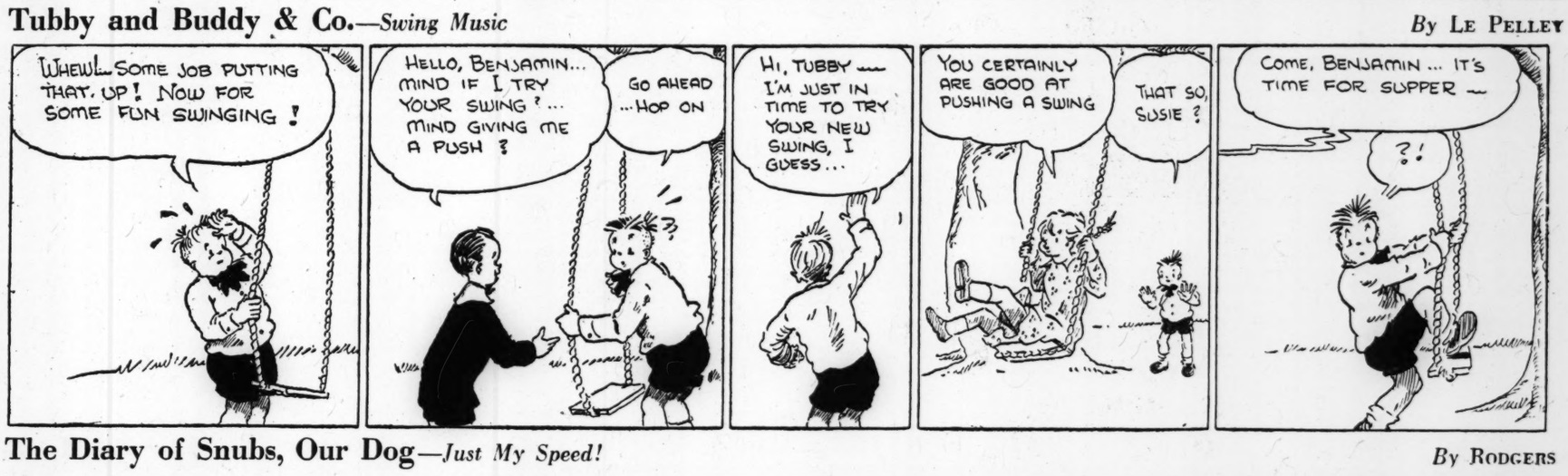
Not So Smart

The average Scotsman is slow to be moved by fussiness and petulance. An excitable gentleman stood on the platform at Ladybank Junction, pointed out his luggage to the porter, and instructed him to put it on the train for Perth. After partaking of refreshment in the station restaurant, he took his seat in the train. Just as the train began to move he glanced out of the window, and was amazed to discover his luggage still lying on the platform. In frantic excitement he shouted to the porter who was standing near it.

The porter glanced coolly at the bags, and shouted back, "Yer luggage is no sic a fule as yerself; you're in the wrang train."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Swing Music*

By Le Pelley


WHEW!—SOME JOB PUTTING THAT UP! NOW FOR SOME FUN SWINGING!
HELLO, BENJAMIN... MIND IF I TRY YOUR SWING?... MIND GIVING ME A PUSH?
GO AHEAD ...HOP ON
HI, TUBBY — I'M JUST IN TIME TO TRY YOUR NEW SWING, I GUESS...
YOU CERTAINLY ARE GOOD AT PUSHING A SWING
THAT SO, SUSIE?
COME, BENJAMIN ... IT'S TIME FOR SUPPER —
?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just My Speed!*

By Rodgers

I went to meet the Boss after school today but hardly any of the boys came out at the usual time—
"Oh, oh! There must be a ball game on!" I decided—
But I was wrong - Instead the boys were practicing for a big racing contest—
"Oh boy! Here's something I can really get into!" I thought
For running races is right in my line!

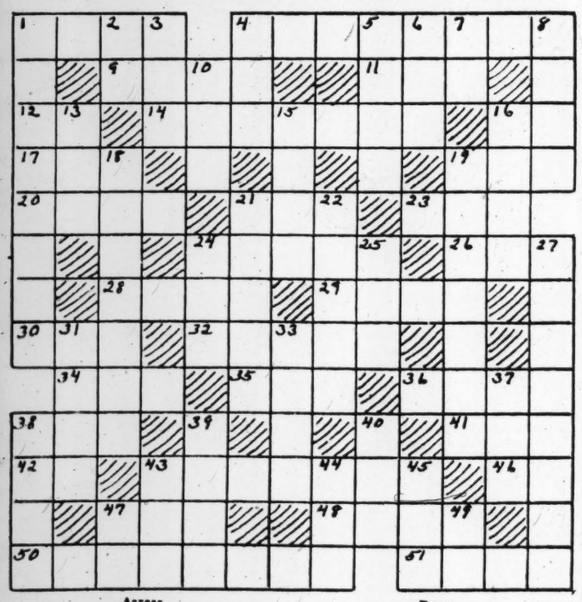
The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Another Contest*

By The Hagers

THIS MORNING I PREPARED TO TRY A RECIPE I FOUND FOR PIE.
TED WEBB WALKED IN AHEAD OF JOE. HE SAID, "USE ICE WATER, YOU KNOW."
"ICE WATER?" JOE CRIED. "I DO NOT. I HAVE MY WATER BOILING HOT!"
I QUACKED, "LET'S HAVE A PIE CONTEST. YOU MAKE THE PIES. I'LL CHOOSE THE BEST."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is any large seagoing vessel?
4—What is any of various spine-bearing animals?
9—What do you call the paper strip of a printing telegraph?
10—Antique.
11—What ending denotes the past tense?
12—What was Thackeray's first name?
14—Symbol for samarium is what?
15—What is a scepter?
16—To pursue with barking.
20—Who is Leonora's attendant in "Il Trovatore"?
21—James Whitcomb Riley was born in what month (abbr.)?
23—Vase.
24—A yogi is what?
26—A chicken is hatched from what?
28—Who invented safety device which prevents fall of an elevator?
29—To undergo combustion.
30—What State lies between California and Utah (abbr.)?
32—An old game of cards.
34—What color is mixed with yellow to form orange?
35—Perched.
36—What is first name of Sandburg, American poet?
38—What is a measure of weight?
41—What do you call one that represents what is newest?
42—You and me.
43—The Loop is business center of what American city?
46—If you were in Tacoma, Wash., in what direction would you travel to reach Olympia (abbr.)?
47—Pronoun.
48—What State lies between Minnesota and Missouri?
50—What famous diamond was presented by East India Co. to Queen Victoria?
51—Who is heroine of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"?

Down

1—Who was author of "School for Scandal"?
2—Neuter pronoun.
3—Foot of beast is what?
4—Who was Norse goddess of underworld?
5—What animal is Esmeralda's pet in Victor Hugo's novel?
6—What tree grows tall and stately?
7—Hydrodrome (abbr.).
8—What poet was author of "The Bard"?
10—What is hard stone of a drupaceous fruit?
13—To put on.
15—A horseshoe is supposed to bring what?
16—Claudia Muzio did what to gain fame?
18—Who composed song "O Promise Me"?
19—Who is a patron saint of sailors?
21—What is a fertile spot in a desert?
22—What is world's highest country?
24—The Smyrna is a variety of what?
25—What is a track worn by a wheel?
27—What district of southwestern Scotland is famous for cattle and horses?
31—Who was Greek god of love?
33—Pertaining to the laity.
37—A thing.
38—What was name of friar who was Robin Hood's constant associate?
39—At what time.
40—Self.
43—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
44—Melody.
45—What is a nocturnal bird of prey?
47—Shilling (abbr.).
49—What is symbol for gold?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) •

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Risk in Time

When the Germans seized the Rhineland in March, 1936, their troops had orders to retire should the French or British Governments offer resistance. Such a move in Paris or London might not have stopped the Nazi revolution permanently, but certainly France and Britain would have gained invaluable time and clarified their own purpose to resist. Time after time in the present world situation the free peoples have had to pay such prices as France and Britain are now paying because they were unwilling to take the slight risks involved in proving their determination to defend themselves.

Today it is America's turn. Day by day the alternatives are pointed out by men who understand the military position. They are: Resist with Britain or without her; take the risks involved in supplying freedom's front line, or fight in the last ditch. That in essence is the choice Secretary Stimson presents in his appeal for convoys. Use the American Navy to preserve British-American control of the oceans or wait until German-Japanese control of the seas has changed America's choice to submission or fighting in South America or Canada.

Mr. Stimson points out that were the protection of Britain's fleet removed the American Navy's own ability would "at once shrink to but an impotent fraction of what it could do at the present moment." Much of the Hitler success has been due to his opponents' apathy or lack of moral courage. They have either been unaware of the danger or unwilling to take slight risks involved in early and united resistance. They have for the most part waited to be picked off, one by one.

The American people apparently are convinced that the Nazi system is unable to stop so long as any nation that will defend its freedom remains unconquered. If the public opinion polls are correct, the American people do not want to fight alone and on their own soil. They will risk convoys rather than see Britain fall. The need now seems to be for accurate information about the position of Britain. It is understandable that the British will not say, "We are sinking." But could not President Roosevelt give the American people a clearer picture of how badly the Battle of the Atlantic is going? And cannot the Government lead in further steps which would lessen the risk that the battle will be lost?

Those risks are greater than any which would be incurred by convoys. The risk of being too late with too little is much greater than in pressing firmly on with effective measures to supply the front line.

The Flag-Salute Case

While opinions have differed as to the wisdom of public school boards' expelling pupils because of their refusal to salute the American flag, friends of children almost everywhere will be gratified at action of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in upsetting a decree of a lower court sentencing three Nashua school children to a reformatory for school delinquency growing out of this offense.

Cases of the sort have arisen in many cities because of the teaching of a religious sect called Jehovah's Witnesses that the flag salute is a form of image worship, hence a violation of the Second Commandment. Impregnated with this belief, children of members of the sect have defied school regulations about the flag. When such children have been expelled, their further education has been left to their parents or to private schools set up by the sect. When instruction was not provided in the New Hampshire case, the children were incarcerated by truant officers.

Patriotic organizations argue that expulsions bring uniform obedience to flag rules within the public schools, but others hold that patriotism properly is of the heart and cannot be induced by a compulsory ritual. The Nashua, New Hampshire, case, however, introduced a new and severe type of punishment for pupils who will not salute. That three children who otherwise were neither backward nor wayward should be sent to a reform school merely because they complied with a religious teaching of their parents brought a shocked outcry from almost all who read of it.

Now, the reversal of this decree by the State Supreme Court will be hailed with a satisfaction as widespread as was the former sense of indignation. The standard of New Hampshire justice has been tempered with mercy, and the local school board has been set free to act with wisdom in its further handling of the case.

Argentine Afterglow

Banning by Buenos Aires of the film "Argentine Nights," on the ground that it misrepresents the Argentine as "an incredibly ridiculous tropical country," should have at least one wholesome effect.

Now that the Argentines see themselves buffooned by Hollywood, they may understand that equally gross mistakes are committed in Hollywood films in pretending to record life in the United States.

With "Argentine Nights" and a brood of its North American counterparts consigned to limbo, the Americas might begin to understand each other as they really are. Otherwise Hollywood will be cutting off its one remaining export market. Fortunately a number of other films are serving as better ambassadors between the continents.

It Could Be—

Time is the only reliable interpreter of a move such as that just announced from Moscow, in which Joseph Stalin has taken over the Premiership of the Soviet Union from Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff. Official opinion as reflected in several capitals is conflicting and vague. We are in the realm of pure conjecture and there is hardly a conjecture whose opposite is not as plausibly indicated by the circumstances surrounding this slight modification of control at Moscow.

It could be that Russia is about to embark on new phases of foreign policy so startling as to require that Stalin himself shall be openly responsible for them so as to insure popular confidence.

It could be that Russian policy has already resulted in severe disappointments within Russia itself—as, for example, the encroachment of Germany in Russian spheres of influence, even to the very threshold of the Black Sea. In this event Stalin's move would have been taken to tighten his control over a deteriorating internal situation.

It could be that Russia, as London naturally hopes without much hope, is preparing for another turn-about in its attitude toward the Nazis. Supporting this possibility is the memory that when Maxim Litvinoff was replaced by Molotoff as Foreign Commissar, the change led to the abandonment by Moscow of an anti-Fascist policy and to the Nazi-Communist nonaggression pact. The reduction of Molotoff's sphere of action today may be read against this background. But reading it so, one must remember that Molotoff retains his position as Foreign Commissar, and that as Premier he was also under Stalin's close direction.

It could be that, having reached the Dardanelles and Turkey, Nazi policy has now brought Russian-German relations to a crisis. But whether the crisis will be resolved by Russia's deciding to defend Turkey or by Russia's participation in carving it up, as Poland was divided, is a question that makes a Nazi-Communist crisis in this area a comfortless probability so far as Turkey and its friends are concerned.

Music, Voice of Liberty

This week is National Music Week in the United States. But its observance acquires a wider significance than in other years. Music is an international language. It can contribute to the international solidarity of free peoples at a time when solidarity is their best defense against a spreading tyranny.

Thus the sponsors of National Music Week have earned the approval of the President of the United States, his Secretary of State, and many other leaders, by emphasizing the cultural tie that music provides for nations of the New World. It is fitting that music, a universal language, should be enlisted to help establish freedom, a universal right.

The development of music has been a search for the ideal balance of order and liberty. Its greatest exponents have usually been men and women of independent character. Though many musicians worked under the patronage of kings, dukes, and men of wealth, the great music of the world has outlived this background and become the possession of the most humble.

Today the totalitarian States have assumed patronage of this "most democratic of all the arts" to mold it for frankly propagandistic purposes. There is nothing about the efforts of the sponsors of National Music Week in the United States that would make music conform to a political pattern. Their effort is directed toward a higher goal: that of helping free peoples to discover and to cherish a bond in music whose inspiration is freedom.

Our Readers Say—

Concerning Colonel Lindbergh

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial titled "Bigger than Personalities" on the Lindbergh resignation is the most impersonal, intelligent, and fair article on this subject that I have read.

In a number of the criticisms I have seen or heard I have observed a tendency to what seems to me undeserved censure of President Roosevelt. I have not by any means favored all that Mr. Roosevelt has in the past stood for, but to those governed by partisan politics or personal opinion in their judgment of anything the President says or does, I feel impelled to say a word in his behalf at this time.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Mr. Roosevelt has the right, yes the duty, to rebuke a subordinate when his actions or speech do not conform to regulations or to the best interests of our country. Mr. Lindbergh, like Mr. Roosevelt or any other citizen, has the privilege to exercise his right of free speech and I would defend to the death this right for myself and my fellow citizens. But Mr. Lindbergh as a Colonel of the Air Corps Reserve, should have recognized the impropriety of speaking against this country's declared policy of outright aid to Britain in her battle against aggressors—a policy designed to help save not only Britain and her allies but also ourselves.

The editorial very properly pointed out that "nothing the President said justifies the resignation," and further that the President has not deprived Mr. Lindbergh of the right of free speech and could not do so. It can also be said that Mr. Lindbergh's resignation puts him in the very position he could and should have taken a long time ago—before he launched forth as one of the spokesmen of those groups opposing our government's policy—which we should remind ourselves, was made the law of the land by a majority vote.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Lindbergh's wise aerial observations a few years back were not better heeded by the Government, but certainly we should not let ourselves at this time fall into the trap of allowing Mr. Lindbergh's resignation to become the instrument of an effort to make him a martyr.

HELEN WALLACE KELLEY

Bronxville, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think the Administration's remarks concerning Colonel Lindbergh were abominable.

Apparently freedom of speech is only allowed those who want to involve the United States in war. All opposed to this policy are abused and slandered if they exercise this right.

If anyone accuses Colonel Lindbergh of being un-American or unpatriotic, let him be man enough to prove it.

These shameful insinuations by men in high places only go to prove the influence Lindbergh wields in the country, and they fear him.

I can see no reason why this decoration that Lindbergh received from Germany, in recognition of his services to world aviation, should be returned now or at any time. If we were unfriendly, or even at war, with Sweden, would all the Nobel prize winners return their prizes? The idea is absurd, and the suggestion that Lindbergh is pro-Nazi because he retains his decoration is ridiculous.

(MRS.) ESTHER H. KERN

Exeter, N. H.

Editor's Note—According to Senator Bennett Champ Clark, the flyer's decoration is now in a museum.

"One Leaf at a Time"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most remarkable thing about Hitler's program of conquering the world, one nation at a time, is the whole-hearted co-operation of his victims in the process. Mussolini used the analogy, "The way to eat an artichoke is one leaf at a time." Hitler's formula is "Apply your total force to limited objectives, one after the other."

And so, out of craven fear or a blind hope that for once Hitler may keep his promise of peaceful intentions, each nation (including the United States) tremblingly awaits its turn, refusing to make common cause with the others. That America's turn will come is obvious. Not only has Hitler specifically proclaimed his intention of world conquest; his every action and his necessity of continued momentum indicate that he means it.

If Hitler conquers Europe and Africa, he may start "picking off" South American countries within a year, before we are prepared to fight alone. Or, as is perhaps more likely, Hitler may wait until he can organize the industrial forces and the armaments of the rest of the world. Meanwhile he will make use of our native fascists and isolationists; he will offer us the same assurances he has given to every country before attacking it; and his greatest bribe will be "economic cooperation"—accompanied by a few minor requirements that we suppress anti-Nazi criticism, persecute the Jews and become Nazis ourselves.

But though some would urge acceptance of such a bribe I can't believe that any genuine Americans will want to make a deal with the beasts who are ravaging Europe in the name of racial superiority.

The alternative is war! When? Where? And on whose terms?

LINTON B. SWIFT

New York

Paging Mr. Apley—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor of the passing of the Boston Transcript. It seems that only a very few were ready to offer the necessary financial support to keep it going. I wonder if the heirs of the "late George Apley" were among the number. What would Mr. Apley think of Boston without the Transcript?

Boston — ROBERT W. TUCKER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Army Everybody Can Join

Sadie Meets the "Gum'ment"

Alarm clocks could be heard exploding all over the K-Street boarding house among the refined and cultivated clientele of Mrs. Samuel H. Tidmarsh, from 6:45 on. Sadie heard the muffled jingle of similar alarm clocks across the area-way next door. The spring sun broke through the window. It shone through the budding green sprays of the immense tulip-poplar at the side of the house. Birds were chanting outside. Sadie rose, took the carefully pressed dress from the wardrobe that stood like a massive telephone booth in one corner of the old room, and like 10,000 other Federal employees prepared for the ardors of the day.

Outside was Washington. Sadie had had only the single day before for sight-seeing. She had felt the stab of patriotic exultation before the White House, and the prayerful consecration that comes to all beside the solitary brooding Lincoln in his great Memorial. And she had walked down Constitution Avenue where mighty colonnaded Government office buildings followed one another in endless row. Sadie wondered in which one of these palaces she would find her place.

The lacquered Chinese breakfast gong sounded at 7 and little Sadie Nadick took a grip of herself and, with a final dab and peck before the mirror, opened her door and joined the troop of boarders descending the circular stairway which had once been the principal splendor of the decayed mansion.

What Sadie ate for breakfast that first day she could not recall. She was conscious of Mrs. Hattock, veteran of all but half a century at the General Printing Office, filching an extra graham muffin as it passed, and she remembered the giggles of the two Misses Brown (who worked respectively in the Patent Office and the SEC) as she asked innocently for "cream," remembering the luscious yellow richness of that article on the far distant North Dakota farm.

"That's cream in your hand, Miss Nadick!" said Mrs. Tidmarsh sourly, from the head of the long table.

"Oh!" said Sadie, blushing furiously. She had had no thought of giving offense. Was it possible that this bluish-looking fluid had had some relationship with a cow at some remote point in its past?

* * *

"Where do you work?" asked the elder Miss Brown kindly.

"Oh, I'm just starting," said Sadie. "I'm with the—the Division of Organization and Government Supply."

"The DOGS?" said the elder Miss Brown, saying the initials all in one word, as though it were some sort of canine. "We go right by there. Hurry, and we'll set you down."

Readers will scan the red-covered Congressional Directory of the "77th Cong. 1st Sess." in vain to find DOGS but it may be taken as typical, at any rate symbolic, of a number of present-day Washington agencies.

Sadie and three other women, all Federal employees, hailed one of Washington's 2,000 cruising, 20-cents-a-zone, taxis, at the K-Street curb.

"Oh, a taxi!" said Sadie in some apprehension. And after all four of them had squeezed in she demanded, "But can we—I mean I—afford it?"

"It's much quicker than a trolley and just about as cheap," said the elder Miss Brown, and the younger one repeated after her, "Yes, much quicker."

In fact, the low-cost taxi system makes the capital one of the most mobile cities in the world.

"Here's DOGS," said the two Miss Browns.

"But what—? I don't understand!" said Sadie in bewilderment. She was looking at what seemed an ordinary store-window on a commercial street. As the others laughed she handed over the 10 cents, which was her share of the combined fare and tip.

Here was no monumental Government office building fitted with Athenian columns and Detroit air-cooling. In fact, such is the demand for office space in boom-town Washington today that the British Embassy has hired its own overflow apartment house, and the Government is snapping up every empty office building in the city.

The spot, in which Sadie to her amazement found herself ensconced, was apparently a former hotel foyer or perhaps automobile salesroom, with temporary walls. Typewriters clicked all about. Sadie noticed that part of the floor in her cubicle was tiled, and it took only a little observation to trace the lines of a former bathroom extending into her makeshift domicile. She could still spell out the letters HOT, in the corner beside her, and she supposed that on the other side of the stippled glass partition, where somebody else was working, would be the equivalent COLD.

* * *

Sadie supposed a defense job dealt with cannon and machine guns. Instead—

"Take this batch of letters, Miss Nadick-ma'am," said Mr. Pockold, a tall, mild man in shirtsleeves, "and write answers to 'em. Leave the three-line superscription blank for Mr. Parsons to sign 'em up, and follow the general pattern of this form hyere, Miznadickmam; this form hyere—"

Mr. Pockold looked around for the form but couldn't find it. Sadie looked at his kindly, wistful face and imagined that he would always have trouble finding things and that he would go through life trying to push open doors marked "pull," and trying to untie knots that would be easier to cut.

Sadie spent the day spiritedly dashing off letters to every part of the Union, in behalf of the unknown Mr. Parsons. At its close Mr. Pockold, after slapping all over his desk as though pursuing some particularly agile mosquito first to find his spectacles and then to find Sadie's pile of letters, commented:

"Neat! Nice and neat, Miznadickmam. You'll do!" he added with a kindly smile.

Sadie's exultation at this praise lasted through an afternoon of sightseeing and lasted even through the evening meal at Mrs. Tidmarsh's. But late that night, in the hard iron bed on K Street, she felt the pangs that must come to others among the 350 new Government workers who have been added each week to the defense pay roll. Sadie thought of home. The brief spring interval between the harsh winter of North Dakota and the violent summer would be touching the prairie now with tender, transient beauty, like the fleeting smile on the face of a passerby. Tonight her mother and father would be reading the evening copy of the Mouse River Press. Sadie sniffled.

But then in the darkness she dried her eyes. Hadn't she her own niche in the defense work? Weren't thousands of soldiers doing their bit? Why should she be sad when she had a cubicle in DOGS; right over a former shower bath, beside the letters HOT? Sadie laughed aloud in the darkness and spelled it out: HOT and DOGS. She, too, she felt happily as she drifted into sleep, was "working for the Gum'ment" in its hour of need.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

The Wide Horizon

In the Way of an Ideal

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

This week the substantial old manse of the First Presbyterian Church in Staunton, Virginia, became the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Memorial. Henceforth, it memorializes a man who moved, with what wisdom only the most perceptive can judge, in the direction of a world ideal.

Virginia has been called "Mother of Presidents." In Richmond its gracious Capital, atop a gradual hill, is almost a court of American honor. The stately building, designed by Thomas Jefferson with the aid of a French architect, bespeaks much of the Nation's pride. By the famous Houdon statue of Washington, which centers its rotunda, the visitor's eye is guided to the encircling sculptured likeness of the seven other Virginia-born Presidents. And the eighth likeness is of Lafayette, whose friendship to young America was properly repaid, in the thought of many, only when Wilson, so far the last of the Virginia Presidents, crossed the Atlantic to attempt a new kind of world peace after the last war.

* * *

One anecdote from the life of Wilson relevant to the part Virginia played in this country's earliest statesmanship is told by Ray Stannard Baker in his searching biography of the scholar who became President of the United States in 1913. The occasion preceded his political prominence; it was an evening of sparkling conversation in his Princeton home. And the center of the talk was Wilson's proposal that contemporary leaders should clarify their concepts by engaging in correspondence anent liberal issues, even as did the Adamses and Jefferson and Madison.

This suggestion was remarkable mainly because the politician-statesmen of the time were certain, then as now, that their concepts were perfectly clear! But Wilson was serious, for he had in mind the actual experience of the makers of the American Constitution, who were backed by a virile public opinion. In his great "History of the American People," Wilson describes the intellectual wrestlings from which the Constitution emerged as a popular process wherein the superficial gave way before the fundamental.

"The very private letters of the time," he says, "read like minor pamphlets, ran always upon some theme of public concern in affairs, upon principles and measures, and were grave bits of counsel. . . . And so a generation was schooled for the making of a nation and the framing of constitutions; . . . bred also to the severest and most analytical forms of discussion, and to the statement of political reasoning in words which told upon the mind like a demonstration."

Whatever one's opinion of Wilsonian statecraft, one confesses that readiness for profound thought was part of the man's preparedness for service. He saw much of the popular strength of America's beginnings in the prevalence of this same talent among the people, and no doubt he would say that the disposition to think and reason deeply is required of us, today, as we face the possibilities of a coming world unity. Of the Constitution's framing he said that "opinion had made it, not force or intrigue," and it was the opinion of men primed to count human freedom worth fighting for.

* * *

In considering the concluding diplomatic phases of the last war, if Woodrow Wilson committed blunders of policy, they seem less determinative than the blunder his people made in so mistaking America's destiny that a reactionary demand for isolation became the politician's lodestar. From the early days of his administration, when the President's idealism was translated into such terms that the historian Adams can call it a gift to the people of "a vision of nobility and importance in their life and destiny that none save Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln had yet been able to kindle for them"—from that day to Harding's neutralism measures the distance between a country's greatness and its fears.

Hatred of human freedom is mankind's real foe. In the face of this consideration, nothing is more imperative than that the humane demand be met by resolute devotion to principles. Apart from opinions as to how far Wilson's efforts advanced the nations toward a realization of inherent freedom, his motives remain, and were they symbolized by a granite shaft, it might properly be engraved with the admonitory wisdom he deduced from Burke: "Public duty demands and requires, that what is right should not only be made known, but made prevalent; that what is evil should not only be detected, but defeated."

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